

SEPTEMBER 13, 1901

of October  
entire building,  
street.

I Sale

LOS

those who know  
never held on  
cheap quality  
of kings," the  
"the Kronick  
Hundreds  
ding the fol-

It is part pay for a  
piano for just half of  
old carved piano.  
A very little money  
had and highly rec-  
ognized selling them.  
known STEERLING

Good as it  
is. Only in use  
now. You can buy it

We want to sell it  
OF OTHER BAR.

Piano Rose  
wood

urchasers.

representatives.

TODAY

tomorrow.

well known  
another line of  
which to move

Women's and  
will be offered  
with the excep-  
tional "3.50 shot  
at the man  
will not allow  
e to be cut  
today is  
and arrange  
ready for the  
ch begins at  
ten o'clock  
Saturday  
morning.

D

were scores of  
city, Oregon and other  
returning from  
of them were  
Patrick Nine  
was slightly hurt  
many persons  
and could give  
the wounded.

California Music Co  
of various places  
in the city.

# The Times

XXTH YEAR.

PER WEEK... 20 CENTS  
PER MONTH... 75 CENTS \$9 A YEAR.

LOS ANGELES

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1901.

In Two Parts: 16 Pages.

ON ALL NEWS STANDS  
TRAINS AND STREETS 5 CENTS

## OUR GREAT PRESIDENT IS DEAD.

### NATION'S MARTYR.

William McKinley the Victim of  
a Lawless Hatred.

With a Benediction in His Heart He Bows  
to the Divine Will and Passes  
to His Eternal Rest.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)  
MILBURN HOUSE (Buffalo, N. Y.)  
2:15 a. m., Sept. 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The President is dead.

The great soul of William McKinley  
has gone before.

"What will be  
done," are the prophetic words that he  
feebly uttered Friday evening, in his  
last moment of consciousness, before  
the ether had brought him to the sur-  
geon's knife, and tonight, one week  
later, he has gone to his last and final  
sleep with that benediction in his heart.

This is the most dreadful day that  
America has had since that other Sep-  
tember day, now twenty years ago,  
when James A. Garfield gave up the  
precious life that had been sought by  
the assassin's bullet.

The kindest of men and the most  
beloved of Presidents has paid the  
dearest price to the irrepressible hate  
and folly and vengeance of a creature  
calling himself a man.

It is a foul blot on the fair fame of  
great America; it is a reproach to the  
land where republican government has  
sway.

#### A TERRIBLE DAY.

The tension of the day has been  
tremendous in Buffalo. The city woke  
to get the fateful bulletins that at 2:30  
o'clock the President's heart had all  
but ceased to beat, and from then, the  
hours have each borne merely varied  
versions of "hope against hope," until  
now, in the early hours of Saturday  
morning, when the great black fact is  
known, the watchers who have seen  
each formal bulletin and scanned the  
face of everyone who left the Milburn

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF

### WILLIAM McKINLEY

TWENTY-SIXTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Struck down by the hand of an assassin Sept. 6,

DIED A MARTYR'S DEATH

September 14, 1901.

Mourned by seventy million countrymen, regretted by all who  
recognize liberty under law as the safeguard of human happiness.

#### AS A MAN,

a citizen and a Christian, he was an example to his generation.

#### AS A SOLDIER,

patriot and statesman, he served his country with  
single-hearted devotion.

#### AS A PRESIDENT

of the United States his policy raised the nation to the first place  
among the nations of the world,  
brought prosperity and plenty to the people,  
carried liberty and enlight-  
enment to the ignorant and oppressed, unified the national  
sentiment, and redounded to the greatness, glory  
and honor of his country.

"It is inspiring to remember that no great emergency in our national life has ever arisen  
that has not been met with wisdom and courage by the American people, with fidelity to  
their best interests and to the honor of the American name. Those years of glorious history  
have exalted mankind, advanced the cause of freedom throughout the world, and immeasurably  
strengthened the free institutions which we enjoy. The people love and will sustain  
these institutions."—[President McKinley's first Inaugural.]

### THE ANNIVERSARY.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

BUFFALO (N. Y.) Sept. 14.—The Times, Los  
Angeles, Cal.: Exact hour of the President's  
death was 2:15 o'clock; anniversary of the  
battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862.  
[Signed] H. G. OTIS.

#### BULLETIN TO WHITE HOUSE

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P. M. 1)  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The official an-  
nouncement was received at the White House  
at 2:15 o'clock and is as follows:  
BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—Col. S. B. Montgom-  
ery, Executive Mansion, Washington: The  
President died at quarter past 2 o'clock this  
morning.  
[Signed] GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.

house for clews of information, assert  
with vivid distinctness: "The Presi-  
dent's case has been a hopeless one  
since 3 o'clock yesterday morning."

There was a time, through the morn-  
ing, when hope seemed reasonable.  
The pulse and temperature had gone  
back to near their favorable condition  
of the day before, but when Secretary  
Cortelyou, on his regular afternoon  
visit to the newspaper men across the  
street, said with words which had been  
well weighed: "If the President lives  
until morning, there will be a chance  
for hope," the immediate analysis of  
the statement brought the conviction  
that there really was at that moment  
no ground for hope.

#### BATTLE AGAINST DEATH.

In the President's room, the day has  
been one of battle, a battle against  
death, and outside, to the world which  
did not know the details of that fierce  
fight, there has been just as hard a  
struggle against the deadening fear of  
the worst. No one wished to admit  
the awful fact; no one cared to enter-  
tain thoughts of so grievous an end as  
the climax of the tragedy that occurred  
a week ago.

But the conclusion was irresistible.  
Each person who came from the Mil-  
burn house, physician, Cabinet officer,  
Senator or member of the McKinley  
family, was careful of one thing: to  
deliver some message of reassurance  
and still not exaggerate too greatly the  
condition of the President. Those who,





## CRUSHING BLOW TO NATION.

Terrible Drop from Hope  
to Despair.

Cabinet Officers Are  
Distressingly Sad.

Secretary Hay Must Bridge  
the Interval Between the  
Presidents.

IT'S DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] It was nearly 3 o'clock this morning when Washington heard President McKinley was dead. By that time, usually, the city was fast asleep, but tonight people swarmed the streets waiting for the latest news from the sick room Buffalo. All through the weary watches of the night crowds in front of the newspaper bulletin board had been dense; deputation men had stood from 8 o'clock last evening in front of the newspaper offices, waiting for news, and, shortly before 3 o'clock, when the information came that the President had really passed away, and newsboys were rushing through the streets shouting that the President had finally passed away, and men wept who had not wept in years. It was a most pathetic sight.

Not until this morning did Washington realize that the President was really sick. By that time it began to leak through official channels that he had no chance of recovery. As the day wore on officials in Washington began to understand there was absolutely no chance that the President would ever return to Washington alive.

Toward night, the crowds upon the streets seemed to appreciate the fact that the conditions at Buffalo were extremely serious. They gathered around the places where news was to be had, particularly for the life of the assassin of the President, and at least once during the evening a shout went up that Senator Wellington of Michigan, who said he "did not care whether McKinley lived or died," was sacrificed upon the limb of the nearest tree. Withal, it was an orderly crowd that gathered solemnly to hear the news of the last hours of the Chief Executive of this great nation, and no member of it was inclined toward incendiary remarks.

But, as evening went on, the crowds upon the streets increased, rather than diminished. There was generally silence upon the part of those who had gathered at midnight to hear about the end of their most beloved President, and underneath the surface the deepest feeling against all criticism of William McKinley, the man and President, was manifest.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The news of the expected death of President McKinley came as a crushing blow to no nation's capital. Nowhere, perhaps, did the citizens feel so full of confidence in the recovery of the President, and the general beliefing of the people that the sick man had lulled them into a false sense of security which made the shock terrible when the news that the Buffalo tragedy could have a fatal ending, came to them.

All day long the bulletin boards were surrounded by crowds waiting for the test word from the Milburn house. Little work was done in the great executive departments, and, as at the highest point, the citizens dropped into semi-silence to talk of the chance that their Chief Magistrate would be making in the far-away city he was in.

The three Cabinet officers in the capital today were pictures of distress. Dr. M. T. C. Hayes had just left chief secretary, the road to every, and today Postmaster-General with, who had left Buffalo even later reached here this morning, and said that he came from the Milburn house to see the President. He will be seen again in New York, and the royal party, has been sighted off Halifax.

It is asserted that the new steamer which the Hamburg-American line has expected to be built at German port, will be completed in 40,000 marks.

The German linoleum syndicate, consisting of nine factories, has broken up. The industry is comparatively young, in Germany.

An application has been made to the Navy Department and granted, for a naval vessel to be sent to Admiral Sampson's sick leave.

The town of Little Minook on the Lower Yukon, has been swept by fire and all the cabins and much valuable property destroyed. Forest fires the week past.

A syndicate of German and Russian banks has agreed on government guarantee to lend \$8,000,000 marks to the Moscow, Kasan, Southeastern and Iodzha.

The French government, according to dispatches from Paris, will ask a credit of £2,000,000 for entertaining the Czar.

ANARCHIST'S BULLET  
PROBABLY POISONED.

*Czolgosz Declares That if the President Was Hit His Death is Certain. Deadly Effects of Curare Felt.*

IT'S DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.

BUFFALO HOUSE (Continued from page 12.)—[Exclusive Dispatch.] One Czolgosz's guards said to him last night, under cover of darkness, and the prisoner was restless. "You're fool. You've shot at the President, you've not killed him. You've put yourself in the penitentiary for life, and him to show for it."

"Czolgosz picked up his ears at the last, and inquired quietly, "I hit him?"

"Yes, yes hit him," admitted the guard, adding, "He will not starve to death, he is getting enough nourishment."

He's done for, then," he said.

Czolgosz followed the usual anarchist instructions he annotated the bullet with curare, the most fatal effect which might be produced and innocuous by the passage through assassin's handkerchief and the victim's clothing, leaving some of poison to slowly do its work. It is felt that these fatal effects are just being felt.

MRS. MCKINLEY'S BRAVERY.

When asked about Mrs. McKinley,

Dr. Rixey said, at 3 o'clock:

"She is standing bravely; her resolution is very satisfactory."

Secretary Cortelyou said to Senator Burrows of Michigan at 1:30 o'clock:

"There is no change in the President's condition; the crisis has passed."

HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

## SATURDAY SPECIALS

From 3 to 10 p.m. only.

Men's 50c Neckwear 25c.

This evening from 3 to 10 o'clock a fine line of handsome effects in Men's Silk Neckwear. All the latest shapes in regular 50c silks at 25c.

Men's Hosiery.

15c values in black or tan cotton half hose, fast colors and nicely fitting; from 8 to 10 o'clock only ..... 6c

Men's Handkerchiefs.

30c values in fancy border Japanese handkerchief, full size; from 8 to 10 o'clock only ..... 5c

Women's Hosiery.

800 dozen fast black hose, lace edge handkerchiefs; from 8 to 10 o'clock only ..... 13c

Women's Handk's.

Another new lot of 25c values in embroidered edge and lace edge handkerchiefs; from 8 to 10 o'clock only ..... 13c

Men's H'dkerchiefs.

30c values in fancy border Japanese handkerchief, full size; from 8 to 10 o'clock only ..... 6c

Jacoby Bros.

331-333-335 S. Broadway.

PREPARED FOR  
CONTINGENCY

Chief Bull Taking Care  
of Czolgosz.

Thinks That No Danger  
Exists in City.

Rumor of Threat to Shoot  
Vice-President Roosevelt.  
Emma Goldman.

LACK OF NEWS OF RIO HACHA  
BOMBARDMENT.

Ecuador Gives Assurance of Strict  
Neutrality—Colombian Legation Gives  
Credence to Report—Colombian Troops  
Massed.

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Chief Bull said tonight, with reference to rumors of the removal of Czolgosz:

"There is only one person to whose custody the prisoner could be removed, and that is the Sheriff of Erie county. He has not been turned over to me, and it will be some time before Czolgosz leaves my custody. The arrangements we made were to provide for any contingency that might arise. I am now sure that there is no danger to be apprehended."

Judge Chetlain arrived at 11:30 a.m. and a few minutes later the nine prisoners, with their attorneys, were led in to the President's neutral chamber. Sheriff Magistrate was present in person. Throughout the room were deputy sheriffs, detective, plain clothes, the Sheriff himself, and any of the foreign element that might be present. No Czolgosz was present.

Judge Chetlain arrived at 11:30 a.m. and a few minutes later the nine prisoners, with their attorneys, were led in to the President's neutral chamber. Sheriff Magistrate was present in person. Throughout the room were deputy sheriffs, detective, plain clothes, the Sheriff himself, and any of the foreign element that might be present. No Czolgosz was present.

CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Edmund Walczynski, in whose house at Cleveland fifty feet of fuse is said to have been found, is at liberty in this city. Chief O'Neill said he doubted the importance of the find, but if Walczynski should be wanted, he could be arrested within twenty minutes.

FUSE FOUND.

ANARCHIST WANTED.

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Edmund Walczynski, in whose house at Cleveland fifty feet of fuse is said to have been found, is at liberty in this city. Chief O'Neill said he doubted the importance of the find, but if Walczynski should be wanted, he could be arrested within twenty minutes.

CALL FOR LYNNING PARTY.

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Around all the bulletin boards in different parts of the city, large crowds gathered to get the latest news of the President's condition. There were many expressions of deep feeling against the murderer, and not a few were leveled at the anarchist confined in the County Jail here and toward Erie, Goldman, who had been a factor in the plot, and whenever the anarchists met he insisted on doing all the talking. His theory was that the condition of the working people in this country would never improve until the doctrinaire advocated by the anarchists were put in practice.

CROWDS AT CHICAGO.

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Armed orders of the police force throughout the city to be on the alert for anarchist disturbances.

There were no speeches, but the crowds were in a dangerous temper, and had any of the anarchists, man or woman, been turned loose, a killing would have followed as soon as they had been discovered.

There were more of them in a prominent hotel-keeper, visited the offices of the newspapers during the early part of the evening with a call for a meeting of all the anarchist leaders.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.

They called a meeting of all the anarchist leaders in the building.



## GRAND RECORD OF HIS LIFE

One of the Foremost  
Men of His Day.

From Humble Birth to  
a Great Destiny.

Career in the Army and in  
Legislative Halls—As  
President.

A study of the life, of the military services and of the public career of William McKinley, said Robert P. Porter in his introduction to "The Life of William McKinley," comprises much that is instructive, fascinating and historical. This is, indeed, true, for no man in all this broad land today stands higher in the estimation of his countrymen than the man known as essentially a man of the people. His rise from a boy born in an Ohio village to the position of one of the foremost statesmen of the times, is full of interest to the American people. The story is that of a serious and earnest life—a life of devotion to duty, to principle, and to the public service. Aided by nothing save an honorable parentage, a good constitution, a quick perception, a courteous bearing, a brave heart and a high sense of honor, he, while still in



MCKINLEY IN 1876, WHEN HE WAS FIRST ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

his teens, was mustered into the army and began the conflict of life on the nation's battlefields—a conflict continued in the halls of national legislation, and closely interwoven with the last twenty-five years of national progress. Such career becomes a part of the history of the republic, and the name of William McKinley will always be associated with the most important legislation of the latter part of the century.

Deeply imbedded in the foundations of the republic as are the principles of protection, the work of demonstrating the truth of these principles fell to the young William McKinley. The McKinley Tariff Law stood on our statute books the industrial Gibraltar of the nation. When it was attacked, our industries were threatened. When it was taken, the commerce of the great industries fell with it. The name of McKinley will always be associated with the widest, the broadest, the most harmonious and the most American law of legislation of the century. Legislation that promoted enterprise stimulated commerce, employed labor, increased wages, and did much to have made the people contented and prosperous.

**OF REVOLUTIONARY ORIGIN.**  
More than a century before Mr. McKinley became famous as an advocate of industrial freedom, his ancestors had expressed themselves in an uncertain manner in favor of a government free and independent of Great Britain. While themselves of British stock, they came, on both sides, from a line of people never very strongly imbued with the spirit of independence, but who were always willing to fight, if made to bear for liberty of conscience, freedom from tyranny, and individual equality in government.

According to the family traditions, James and William McKinley, who founded the two branches of the McKinley family in this country, one in the Southern States and the other in the North of Poland. They combined shrewdness and brain power of the Scotchman with the more volatile and

which he was wounded, but how severely is not stated. On his return from the war in 1775 he went to reside in Westmoreland county, Pa., where he married Sarah Gray on December 19, 1780, by whom he had ten children, four boys and six girls. On the death of his wife, he married again, at the age of 65, Elizabeth McLean, who died in 1835 without issue. David's second son, James, born September 19, 1783, married "Folly" or Mary Rose. The couple were of English stock. Andrew Rose, the first whom there is any record, having been an emigrant with William Penn. James and "Folly" McKinley had twelve children, of whom William McKinley, father of the present William, was the oldest boy and second child. He was born November 15, 1807, on the Dougherty farm, Wolf Creek Township, Mercer County, Pa. He moved to Canton, Ohio, when he was 22 years old, married Nancy Allison of that city, by whom he had nine children, of whom Maj. William McKinley was the seventh child.

### BOYHOOD AT POLAND.

McKinley was born at Niles, a small city in Trumbull County, O., on February 19, 1843. At the time of his birth, his father, William McKinley, Sr., was managing a large flour mill there. A few years later he, with his family, moved to Poland at which place the boyhood life of Maj. McKinley began. He attended the public school and the academy, and at the age of 17 had made such progress in his studies that he taught one term of school in what was then called the Kerr district. There are many still living in that part of Ohio who remember seeing the young schoolmaster jumping merrily and taking "short-cuts" through fields on his way to school. The money he earned by teaching enabled him to defray the expenses of his later tuition and those of other members of the family at the Poland academy.

The church of the Disciples of Christ was the first church young McKinley in 1857, when he was hardly 15 years of age, united with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Poland. The minister, Rev. W. F. Day, D.D., was a man of great influence and subsequently became eminent in his profession.

His education may be summed up in this way: From early childhood he had the benefit of a careful intelligent religious training which made of the high character of his father and mother would be likely to inculcate. He had the advantage of sound intellectual education on both sides. His elder brothers and sisters were not less desirous to educate themselves than he. He had the advantage of the public school at Poland, and afterward of the academy, which was an excellent one, the former being the best. He left the academy when about 17, and entered Allegheny College. There, however, he remained only a short time, returning to Poland in consequence of illness. When he recovered he did not go back to Allegheny, but shortly after he left Poland, in company with his cousin, William McKinley Osborne, to join the army, and when he returned from the army was entered on the study of law with Judge Charles E. Glidden at Poland, afterward taking a course of study at the Albany Law School, of which school he is a graduate.

### JOINED THE ARMY.

At the beginning of the war Poland, where McKinley then lived, mainly consisted of but one incorporated, called Main street, the center of government, was the old postoffice, in which McKinley at one time served as a clerk during school vacation. Near to the postoffice, and on the same street, is the old Sparrow Tavern, built in 1804, now falling into decay. Many stirring scenes, says a writer, have taken place in this old tavern, which, in its days of slave days, many a runaway slave was secreted within it, and when the pursuers had been thrown off the scent, the unhappy creatures were sent out to Canada and freedom. One day in June, 1861, a crowd gathered in the old tavern, and war was still increasing in number an impassioned speaker pointed to the Stars and Stripes suspended on the wall, and exclaimed: "Our country's flag has just not yet been raised over the land; by those who should defend it; dishonored by those who should have cherished and loved it. And for what? That this free government may keep a road to the homes of aliby. Who will be the first to defend it?"

For a moment deadly silence reigned, but this was followed by many of those present pressing forward to volunteer for service. Among others present at that gathering were young McKinley and his cousin, William McKinley Osborne, now Gen. Osborne, of Boston. The latter, a man of 18, later said: "There was a great excitement at that time, and hundreds of people followed the soldiers. Will and I were among them. We drove in a hasty hour to Youngstown, and there saw the recruits leave for Canada. On our way back to Poland that night we discussed the matter together, and decided it was our duty to volunteer, and we thought that the men who stand would be despised by the community."

"When we reached home Will told

things of his life, as the logical offspring of careful conclusion."

### MCKINLEY'S COMPANY.

The company referred to by Gen. Osborne was Co. E, of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry Volunteers, and which was entirely recruited from Poland. Some of the company were mere striplings, boys hardly out of their teens, but all anxious to do what they could to fight for the preservation of the Union. Speaking of the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment, Mr. Porter says of it: "Not only was the regiment noted for its first three line officers, but many of the men who served in its ranks rose to positions of note in after life." Among those whose names he mentions are Grotius B. Giddings, son of Senator Joshua R. Giddings, enlisted as captain of Co. B, and Comptroller of the Commissary Department of that brigade was under Secy. Mckinley's administration and personal supervision. From his hands every man in the regiment was served with coffee and warm meat, a thing that had never been done before. Afterward captain of the same company, and then he was made assistant adjutant-general on Gen. Crook's staff. He was a fervent Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, and he was one of the most famous Lieutenant-Governors in the country at the time. E. Abbott, the present Director of Police of the city of Cleveland, was captain of Co. F at the time of muster-out. William

the army he commanded. He wanted McKinley, and of course it was my duty to tell McKinley he must leave me. The bloodiest day of the war, the day on which more men were killed than were killed with the bayonet. During the remainder of the day the regiment fought with its division. Three bayonet charges were made by the regiment during the day, each of which the enemy were driven away.

"The battle began at daylight. Before daylight men were in the ranks, ready and preparing for it. Without breakfast, without coffee, they went into the field or afterward died of the wounds they had received. In the afternoon it was naturally enough, with the exertion required of the men, they were famished and thirsty, and to some extent broken in health. The men were exhausted and carried away.

"An American regiment fought with the Kansan division. Near close of the day a disastrous charge was made by the division (the Twenty-third occupying the right of the First Brigade,) by which the left of the division was exposed to a large force of the enemy who suddenly emerged from a cornfield in rear of the left. The colors of the regiment were instantly shot down. At the same time a faint yell was made in front. A battery of our own division on the advancing column of the enemy by which also the national forces sustained more loss than the enemy.

"After a moment's delay the colors were planted by Maj. Comly on a new line, at right angles with the former line, and without waiting for any

the remainder of the brigades came up, a gallant charge was made up the hill, and the enemy was dislodged and driven into the woods beyond. In this the bloodiest day of the war, the day on which more men were killed than were killed with the bayonet. During the remainder of the day the regiment fought with its division. Three bayonet charges were made by the regiment during the day, each of which the enemy were driven away.

"During the day the Twenty-third lost nearly two hundred, of whom almost one-fourth were killed on the field or afterward died of the wounds they had received. In the afternoon it was naturally enough, with the exertion required of the men, they were famished and thirsty, and to some extent broken in health. The men were exhausted and carried away.

"The battle began at daylight. Before daylight men were in the ranks, ready and preparing for it. Without breakfast, without coffee, they went into the field or afterward died of the wounds they had received. In the afternoon it was naturally enough, with the exertion required of the men, they were famished and thirsty, and to some extent broken in health. The men were exhausted and carried away.

"An American regiment fought with the Kansan division. Near close of the day a disastrous charge was made by the division (the Twenty-third occupying the right of the First

brigade,) by which the left of the division was exposed to a large force of the enemy who suddenly emerged from a cornfield in rear of the left. The colors of the regiment were instantly shot down. At the same time a faint yell was made in front. A battery of our own division on the advancing column of the enemy by which also the national forces sustained more loss than the enemy.

"After a moment's delay the colors were planted by Maj. Comly on a new line, at right angles with the former line, and without waiting for any

the remainder of the brigades came up, a gallant charge was made up the hill, and the enemy was dislodged and driven into the woods beyond. In this the bloodiest day of the war, the day on which more men were killed than were killed with the bayonet. During the remainder of the day the regiment fought with its division. Three bayonet charges were made by the regiment during the day, each of which the enemy were driven away.

"The battle began at daylight. Before daylight men were in the ranks, ready and preparing for it. Without breakfast, without coffee, they went into the field or afterward died of the wounds they had received. In the afternoon it was naturally enough, with the exertion required of the men, they were famished and thirsty, and to some extent broken in health. The men were exhausted and carried away.

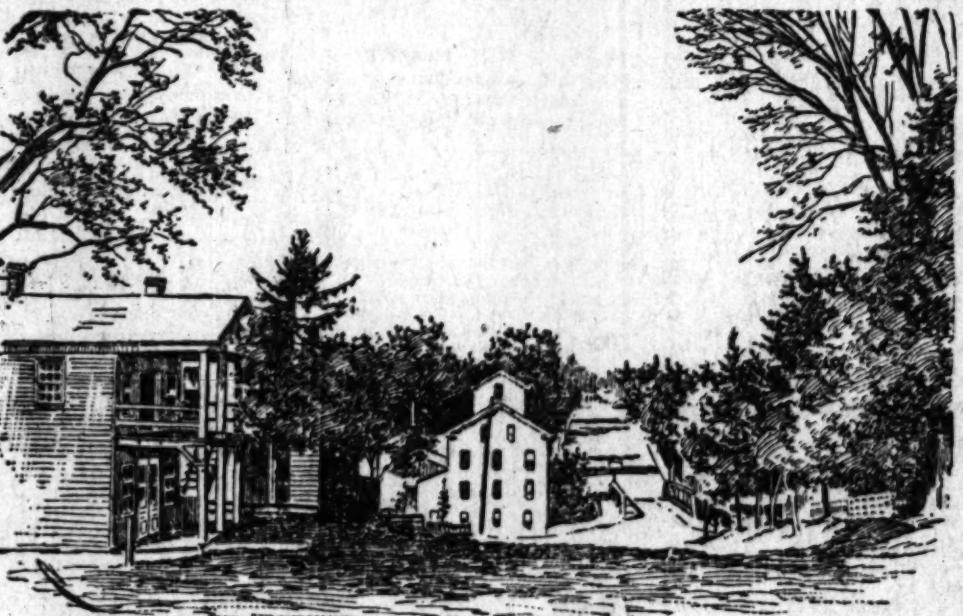
"An American regiment fought with the Kansan division. Near close of the day a disastrous charge was made by the division (the Twenty-third occupying the right of the First

brigade,) by which the left of the division was exposed to a large force of the enemy who suddenly emerged from a cornfield in rear of the left. The colors of the regiment were instantly shot down. At the same time a faint yell was made in front. A battery of our own division on the advancing column of the enemy by which also the national forces sustained more loss than the enemy.

"During the day the Twenty-third lost nearly two hundred, of whom almost one-fourth were killed on the field or afterward died of the wounds they had received. In the afternoon it was naturally enough, with the exertion required of the men, they were famished and thirsty, and to some extent broken in health. The men were exhausted and carried away.

"The battle began at daylight. Before daylight men were in the ranks, ready and preparing for it. Without breakfast, without coffee, they went into the field or afterward died of the wounds they had received. In the afternoon it was naturally enough, with the exertion required of the men, they were famished and thirsty, and to some extent broken in health. The men were exhausted and carried away.

"An American regiment fought with the Kansan division. Near close of the day a disastrous charge was made by the division (the Twenty-third occupying the right of the First



MAIN STREET, POLAND, O., AS IT NOW APPEARS.

The building at the extreme left is the postoffice where McKinley was a clerk.

C. Lyon was first lieutenant of Co. C, and was afterward Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio. Hon. Harrison Green Otis (now Maj.-Gen. Harrison Green Otis of Los Angeles) was captain of Co. H.

Those who knew McKinley at the time he joined his regiment, little suspected that the brilliant career of the young private would be the sequel of his superior officer. Such, however, proved to be the case, and here is the story as told by that office. Gen. Rufus Crook, Dr. Hayes, and Col. Scammon, elected President of the United States.

### GEN. HAYES' TESTIMONY.

"Rutherford more than thirty years ago," said Gen. Hayes at a gathering at Lakeside, O., July 30, 1881. "I first made the acquaintance of Maj. McKinley. He was then a boy—had just passed the age of seventeen. He had before that taught school, and was coming from an academy to the camp. He, with me, entered upon a new strain of life."

"He has kept the promise in every sense, a writer, have taken place in his life."

### IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

The Twenty-third Ohio was soon drafted into active service. Before entering the field Col. Roscrans received a commission as brigadier-general and Col. E. F. Scammon was promoted to the command of the regiment. He was ordered to the front, and fought in several battles.

"Saturday, 13th December, 1862—Our new second lieutenant, McKinley, returned today—an exceedingly bright, intelligent and gentlemanly young officer. He promises to be one of the best."

"He has kept the promise in every sense of the word."

### OTHER ENGAGEMENTS.

The Twenty-third Ohio was soon

drafted into active service. Before

entering the field Col. Roscrans received a commission as brigadier-general and Col. E. F. Scammon was promoted to the command of the regiment. He was ordered to the front, and fought in several battles.

"Saturday, 13th December, 1862—Our new second lieutenant, McKinley, returned today—an exceedingly bright, intelligent and gentlemanly young officer. He promises to be one of the best."

"He has kept the promise in every

sense of the word."

### RETURN TO CIVIL LIFE.

The Twenty-third Ohio was soon

drafted into active service. Before

entering the field Col. Roscrans received a commission as brigadier-general and Col. E. F. Scammon was promoted to the command of the regiment. He was ordered to the front, and fought in several battles.

"Saturday, 13th December, 1862—Our new second lieutenant, McKinley, returned today—an exceedingly bright, intelligent and gentlemanly young officer. He promises to be one of the best."

"He has kept the promise in every

sense of the word."

### COMMISSION AS BREVET-MAJOR.

"For gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Opequan, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill," reads the document commissioning young McKinley as brevet-major.

### RETURN TO CIVIL LIFE.

McKinley was 22 years old when he

returned home to Ohio. It was claimed

by some at the time that his four years

of service had given him a taste for

army life, and that but for his father's

opposition he might have entered

regular army. He was soon promoted

to captain of his company, and

soon afterward to second lieutenant,

and then to first lieutenant.

### BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

In WHICH THE TWENTY-THIRD

O.H.I.O ACTED NOBLY.

Many vivid descriptions of this great

battle have been written, and all of

them agree that it was one of the

most hotly contested and bloody

engagements of the war.

The following description of the part which

the Twenty-third Ohio took in it is from

Reid's history of "Ohio in the War."

"At South Mountain the regiment

(Twenty-third Ohio) under Lieut.-Col. H. C. Hart, of the 10th Indiana, was

the first to march with all possible

speed to Camp Platt on the Great Kanawha where it arrived on August 18, 1863, after a march of a mile and a half over three days. A few days later McKinley had his first skirmish of Washington, but his stay was short, for the

regiment was soon ordered to return to the front.

"On September 17, in both of which

the regiment was engaged in the

battle of Antietam, the Twenty-third



## THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

## SUMMARY OF THE DAY.

An appeal from the act of the Street Superintendent in accepting the improvements work on Figueroa street between Second and Fourth streets was filed with the City Council yesterday. The appeal is based on a disagreement as to street lines between Mr. Walker of the Council and City Engineer Stanford.

Alexander Craw, member of the State Board of Horticultural Commissioners, is in Southern California on a trip of inspection.

The Southern Pacific has renewed its fight against the salt lake at Pomona by filing suit in injunction.

The Mowers estate, comprising stock in the famous Yellow Aster mine, was partially distributed yesterday.

The directorate of the Southern California Fruit Exchange has been increased from eleven to sixteen.

E. M. McGinley, a park orator, was tried in the Police Court yesterday for disturbing the peace, the trial resulting in his acquittal.

## AT THE CITY HALL.

## CONTROVERSY OVER SECOND-STREET LINES.

## APPEAL FROM THE ACCEPTANCE OF SIDEWALKS.

**City Engineer Gave Official Stake to Lines That Did Not Agree With Ordinance Passed by Council—Another Fight in Prospect.**

Property owners on Figueroa street between Second and Fourth have appealed from the action of the Street Superintendent in accepting the sidewalks and curbs put in along the street by Contractors John Mean. No protest is made in the appeal against the character of the work, but it is asserted that the sidewalks and curbs are not on the proper line at Second street.

This appeal will reopen the controversy that waged so hotly between Councilman Walker and the Street Superintendent over the lines of Second street. Two surveys of the street have been made, and at Figueroa street there is a difference of about four feet in the lines established by the surveys. One survey gave the lines some distance from the official street lines, and some of the other sidewalk are four feet farther north than neighboring ones.

The southern survey was run first, and is known as the Compton survey. The other line was established by the late George Bloom King, a young engineer who met a violent death at the hands of Tresca's killer. In the latter line, Councilman Mean has confidence, and all official stakes have been given by him on this survey.

William P. Brown and a dozen other signers of the appeal assert that the new sidewalks have been built in accordance with the lines of Second street as established by Ordinance No. 636 (new series), and does not accord with the proper lines of Third street. The ordinance establishing the establishment of Second street and was passed by the City Council April 29, last.

There were warm times in the City Council about the time the ordinance was introduced. Walker had tried by every means to force the City Engineer to give stakes on the Compton line, but without success. Finally he introduced and the Council passed an ordinance purporting to establish the lines of Second street and was passed by the City Council April 29, last.

In August the City Engineer was instructed to prepare an ordinance of initiation for the improvement of the street. Resistance to the former ordinance was based on the grade line being given in accordance with the King survey, which the City Engineer believes correct. He asserts that the lines of the street were established by an official surveyor on the King line, and that the Council cannot by mere ordinance put the line anywhere else. To protect his contention the lines were given on the King survey.

Now the appeal is taken, and the subject will again come before the Council. As the work has been declared good by the Street Superintendent, and the contractor is not to blame for the mistake, the question is whether it is not probable that the Council will sustain the appeal. The matter will eventually have to be adjudicated in the courts, it is thought, and the appeal may have been filed merely as the groundwork for bringing suit.

## NO WATER, NO PAY.

Albert L. Elliot, general manager for the Los Angeles County Improvement Company, which runs the "Chutes," has filed with the city a protest against the water bill of the San Lake company because of water that he did not get. Before Washington Gardens was opened as a pleasure resort the company asked permission of the city to take water for the large swimming pool in the city of Pomona. The permission was granted on the ground that the company should \$3 a month for the water. The supply was short and no water appeared. The company now says it can now ask the city to reduce the rate to that charged other customers.

## Got the Permit.

A permit was issued yesterday by Secretary Hopkins of the Park Board for a performance by Capt. George Whistler at Westlake Park next Sunday. It is said that the pack wagon of the Los Angeles Railway Company got a "bump-up" call. The car was delayed in getting a permit and dashed at breakneck speed to the City Hall. While no definite information is given out it is not a rash guess to say that the four commissioners are aware that Mr. Whistler will make considerable money by saving a car fare in the future.

## Blanchard Back.

Councilman E. L. Blanchard of the Ninth Ward returned to the city yesterday after a week spent in hunting deer on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Blanchard and his party of Nebrascans saw only one specimen of the cervus family, and that was a buck that lost its time in running away from them. Although he rounded the buck led the party a merry chase over Mount Gleason and was finally lost. Mr. Blanchard, who is chairman of the Council committee on free government, is in charge of the civil-service management of the water plant, said yesterday that no meeting will be held until all the committees are back. When that will be known he will make arrangements to have a meeting in the city now. Mr. Allen was in San Francisco at reports and Mr. Price in Sacramento. Owing to the absence of these Councilmen, it is doubtful whether a quorum can be secured for a meeting of the Council next Monday.

## Are You Kicking?

Is your insurance too high? Do you want to know? Hawley's got it! No. 22 West hard stone.

MISS CLARA MORRIS will tell the readers that she greatest base of a young actress

AT THE COURTHOUSE.  
WHITE FLY REPORT  
ANGERED COMMISSIONER.

## MEMBER OF STATE HORTICULTURAL BOARD HERE.

Commissioner Craw Expresses Himself About White Fly Statement of Department of Agriculture—On Inspection Trip—Scale Work at Rivers.

Alexander Craw of San Francisco, a member of the State Board of Horticulture, called upon the Horticultural Commission of this county yesterday. Mr. Craw is connected with the quarantine division of the State board. He has two other titles, indicating the character of his labor—State Horticultural Quarantine Officer and Special United States Inspector of Foreign Animals and Birds at the Port of San Francisco.

Mr. Craw will be in Southern California for three or four weeks, and in that time he hopes to inspect and become thoroughly acquainted with the work that is being done in the streets where now being done in San Bernardino, San Diego, Riverside and Orange counties by the various local commissions. Los Angeles, however, will be his headquarters.

He is in Rivers today with an Alamedan who is engaged in the work of examining now being done in that locality on the purple scale.

During yesterday's call at commissioners' headquarters in the Court House, Commissioner Craw directed Mr. Craw's attention to the offensive note in the last year book of the Department of Agriculture, which makes a foot-note to say that the Florida citrus industry is in a state of decline.

Mr. Craw advised the Los Angeles commissioners to correspond directly with Prof. C. O. Howard, chief entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, with a view to the result that part of the sidewalks are four feet farther north than neighboring ones.

The southern survey was run first, and is known as the Compton survey. The other line was established by the late George Bloom King, a young engineer who met a violent death at the hands of Tresca's killer. In the latter line, Councilman Mean has confidence, and all official stakes have been given by him on this survey.

William P. Brown and a dozen other signers of the appeal assert that the new sidewalks have been built in accordance with the lines of Second street as established by Ordinance No. 636 (new series), and does not accord with the proper lines of Third street.

The ordinance establishing the establishment of Second street and was passed by the City Council April 29, last.

There were warm times in the City Council about the time the ordinance was introduced. Walker had tried by every means to force the City Engineer to give stakes on the Compton line, but without success. Finally he introduced and the Council passed an ordinance purporting to establish the lines of Second street and was passed by the City Council April 29, last.

In August the City Engineer was instructed to prepare an ordinance of initiation for the improvement of the street. Resistance to the former ordinance was based on the grade line being given in accordance with the King survey, which the City Engineer believes correct. He asserts that the lines of the street were established by an official surveyor on the King line, and that the Council cannot by mere ordinance put the line anywhere else. To protect his contention the lines were given on the King survey.

Now the appeal is taken, and the subject will again come before the Council. As the work has been declared good by the Street Superintendent, and the contractor is not to blame for the mistake, the question is whether it is not probable that the Council will sustain the appeal. The matter will eventually have to be adjudicated in the courts, it is thought, and the appeal may have been filed merely as the groundwork for bringing suit.

## POMONA FIGHT RENEWED.

S. P. VS. SALT LAKE.

Resistance to the progress of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad at Pomona has been renewed by the Southern Pacific. A suit was begun yesterday asking that the San Lake company be restrained from entering upon a twenty-acre tract of land in the city of Pomona described as follows: Commencing at station 282 of the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, the line southerly 150 feet, thence easterly parallel to said center line 220 feet, thence northerly 150 feet, thence westerly parallel to said corner line 220 feet, and thence at right angles northerly 250 feet to the point of beginning.

According to the complaint, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company alleged that it has owned this land for sixteen years, and that now it is subject to a lease to the Southern Pacific. The company made a payment of \$100 per acre and all its tracts, switches, turntables and appliances were given over to the present management.

It will be remembered that this same property was recently in a quiet title suit begun in the city of Pomona against the Southern Pacific, in which action the city was successful, and First street was declared a public thoroughfare.

The parties to the complaint are as follows:

THEY "ASK AND DEMAND."

AMALGAMATED WOOD WORKERS' UNION, Sept. 14, Los Angeles, Cal., 9 a.m.

Stearns Manufacturing Company: Believing that the mill owners of this city are willing to grant to their men such concessions as will be of benefit to them, as well as to yourselves, there is a strike here recently in a quiet title begun in the city of Pomona against the Southern Pacific, in which action the city was successful, and First street was declared a public thoroughfare.

The parties to the complaint are as follows:

A POINTED REPLY.

LOS ANGELES (Cal.) Sept. 12, 1901.—Joseph E. Stanton, Recording Secretary—Dear sir: Your esteemed favor of the 9th inst. to hand. In reply I would say that I ran such a business as I did for 27 years in this city at eight hours a day, I paid such wages as were demanded, but when union men wanted goods of my sort of manufacture, I always found them at the ten-hour day, and when I got a ten-hour day in return for the same wages I paid for eight hours.

The letters that passed between them are as follows:

THEY "ASK AND DEMAND."

AMALGAMATED WOOD WORKERS' UNION, Sept. 14, Los Angeles, Cal., 9 a.m.

Stearns Manufacturing Company: Believing that the mill owners of this city are willing to grant to their men such concessions as will be of benefit to them, as well as to yourselves, there is a strike here recently in a quiet title begun in the city of Pomona against the Southern Pacific, in which action the city was successful, and First street was declared a public thoroughfare.

The parties to the complaint are as follows:

A POINTED REPLY.

LOS ANGELES (Cal.) Sept. 12, 1901.—Joseph E. Stanton, Recording Secretary—Dear sir: Your esteemed favor of the 9th inst. to hand. In reply I would say that I ran such a business as I did for 27 years in this city at eight hours a day, I paid such wages as were demanded, but when union men wanted goods of my sort of manufacture, I always found them at the ten-hour day, and when I got a ten-hour day in return for the same wages I paid for eight hours.

The letters that passed between them are as follows:

THEY "ASK AND DEMAND."

AMALGAMATED WOOD WORKERS' UNION, Sept. 14, Los Angeles, Cal., 9 a.m.

Stearns Manufacturing Company: Believing that the mill owners of this city are willing to grant to their men such concessions as will be of benefit to them, as well as to yourselves, there is a strike here recently in a quiet title begun in the city of Pomona against the Southern Pacific, in which action the city was successful, and First street was declared a public thoroughfare.

The parties to the complaint are as follows:

A POINTED REPLY.

LOS ANGELES (Cal.) Sept. 12, 1901.—Joseph E. Stanton, Recording Secretary—Dear sir: Your esteemed favor of the 9th inst. to hand. In reply I would say that I ran such a business as I did for 27 years in this city at eight hours a day, I paid such wages as were demanded, but when union men wanted goods of my sort of manufacture, I always found them at the ten-hour day, and when I got a ten-hour day in return for the same wages I paid for eight hours.

The letters that passed between them are as follows:

THEY "ASK AND DEMAND."

AMALGAMATED WOOD WORKERS' UNION, Sept. 14, Los Angeles, Cal., 9 a.m.

Stearns Manufacturing Company: Believing that the mill owners of this city are willing to grant to their men such concessions as will be of benefit to them, as well as to yourselves, there is a strike here recently in a quiet title begun in the city of Pomona against the Southern Pacific, in which action the city was successful, and First street was declared a public thoroughfare.

The parties to the complaint are as follows:

A POINTED REPLY.

LOS ANGELES (Cal.) Sept. 12, 1901.—Joseph E. Stanton, Recording Secretary—Dear sir: Your esteemed favor of the 9th inst. to hand. In reply I would say that I ran such a business as I did for 27 years in this city at eight hours a day, I paid such wages as were demanded, but when union men wanted goods of my sort of manufacture, I always found them at the ten-hour day, and when I got a ten-hour day in return for the same wages I paid for eight hours.

The letters that passed between them are as follows:

THEY "ASK AND DEMAND."

AMALGAMATED WOOD WORKERS' UNION, Sept. 14, Los Angeles, Cal., 9 a.m.

Stearns Manufacturing Company: Believing that the mill owners of this city are willing to grant to their men such concessions as will be of benefit to them, as well as to yourselves, there is a strike here recently in a quiet title begun in the city of Pomona against the Southern Pacific, in which action the city was successful, and First street was declared a public thoroughfare.

The parties to the complaint are as follows:

A POINTED REPLY.

LOS ANGELES (Cal.) Sept. 12, 1901.—Joseph E. Stanton, Recording Secretary—Dear sir: Your esteemed favor of the 9th inst. to hand. In reply I would say that I ran such a business as I did for 27 years in this city at eight hours a day, I paid such wages as were demanded, but when union men wanted goods of my sort of manufacture, I always found them at the ten-hour day, and when I got a ten-hour day in return for the same wages I paid for eight hours.

The letters that passed between them are as follows:

THEY "ASK AND DEMAND."

AMALGAMATED WOOD WORKERS' UNION, Sept. 14, Los Angeles, Cal., 9 a.m.

Stearns Manufacturing Company: Believing that the mill owners of this city are willing to grant to their men such concessions as will be of benefit to them, as well as to yourselves, there is a strike here recently in a quiet title begun in the city of Pomona against the Southern Pacific, in which action the city was successful, and First street was declared a public thoroughfare.

The parties to the complaint are as follows:

A POINTED REPLY.

LOS ANGELES (Cal.) Sept. 12, 1901.—Joseph E. Stanton, Recording Secretary—Dear sir: Your esteemed favor of the 9th inst. to hand. In reply I would say that I ran such a business as I did for 27 years in this city at eight hours a day, I paid such wages as were demanded, but when union men wanted goods of my sort of manufacture, I always found them at the ten-hour day, and when I got a ten-hour day in return for the same wages I paid for eight hours.

The letters that passed between them are as follows:

THEY "ASK AND DEMAND."

AMALGAMATED WOOD WORKERS' UNION, Sept. 14, Los Angeles, Cal., 9 a.m.

Stearns Manufacturing Company: Believing that the mill owners of this city are willing to grant to their men such concessions as will be of benefit to them, as well as to yourselves, there is a strike here recently in a quiet title begun in the city of Pomona against the Southern Pacific, in which action the city was successful, and First street was declared a public thoroughfare.

The parties to the complaint are as follows:

A POINTED REPLY.

LOS ANGELES (Cal.) Sept. 12, 1901.—Joseph E. Stanton, Recording Secretary—Dear sir: Your esteemed favor of the 9th inst. to hand. In reply I would say that I ran such a business as I did for 27 years in this city at eight hours a day, I paid such wages as were demanded, but when union men wanted goods of my sort of manufacture, I always found them at the ten-hour day, and when I got a ten-hour day in return for the same wages I paid for eight hours.

The letters that passed between them are as follows:

THEY "ASK AND DEMAND."

AMALGAMATED WOOD WORKERS' UNION, Sept. 14, Los Angeles, Cal., 9 a.m.

Stearns Manufacturing Company: Believing that the mill owners of this city are willing to grant to their men such concessions as will be of benefit to them, as well as to yourselves, there is a strike here recently in a quiet title begun in the city of Pomona against the Southern Pacific, in which action the city was successful, and First street was declared a public thoroughfare.

The parties to the complaint are as follows:

A POINTED REPLY.

LOS AN



## Orange County Towns: Santa Ana, and Fullerton.

NEW WALNUT CROP BEATS LAST YEAR'S.

SANTA ANA VALLEY ORCHARDS HEAVILY LADED.

Sprout Charged With the Murder of Fred Lutz of Orange, Held Under Ten Thousand Dollars Bail—Part of Markham Ranch Sold.

SANTA ANA, Sept. 12.—[From The Times' Resident Correspondent.] Estimates of the size of the maturing walnut crop in this valley are that it is at least a fifth better than last year's crop, which was considered a good yield. Allowing for the new acreage and other minor discrepancies, the total tonnage is expected to be about one-fourth more than last year. There has been trouble in this valley, as in other sections of Southern California, with the small spider, but it has not been sufficient to seriously affect the crop. The blighted nuts resulting from the destruction of the spider, and other insects have dropped off, and will result in the better development of the remaining nuts on the trees. There still being as many as there should be for proper development.

The Santa Ana Valley Walnut Growers' Association will handle the greater portion of the crop in this valley, and shipments this year promise to be very much heavier than ever before.

IMPORTANT DEAL MADE.

Ex-Gov. H. H. Markham of Pasadena has just disposed of a part of his ranch in this county, north of Orange, to the following-named persons: J. A. Mag, 18.57 acres, consideration \$2600; Indiana Atkinson, 12.09 acres, \$1600; D. F. Cannard, 18.54 acres, \$2000; A. D. Bishop, 14.59 acres, \$1600; Frank Ford, 17.56 acres, \$2600. Ex-Gov. Markham

still owns about 100 acres of fine farming land in this county.

SPROUT BOUND OVER.

The preliminary examination of Atwood vs. Sprout, charged with murdering Fred Lutz of Orange, began this morning in Justice Wilson's court, Sprout being defended by Davis & Rush of Los Angeles and Victor Montague of this city, while the District Attorney looked out for the people. There was a conflict of evidence this afternoon between D. C. Wilkins, Peter Winkler and Clyde Mack, three eye-witnesses of the transaction, led to the stabbing. Winslow testified that Lutz struck Sprout after the latter had been knocked down, but that he did not see Sprout return the blows with his wife. Lewis also testified that Sprout struck, rather "jabbed," at Lutz twice as he (Sprout) got up after being knocked down by Lutz and Mack testified that he was standing within a few feet of both Lutz and Sprout, and that they were knocked down by either after Lutz struck Sprout down.

During the examination the fact was developed that there were two other眼 witnessess of the affair, but not known their names. Finally, Dist. Atty. Williams was sworn and testified that he had told them these two alleged eyewitnesses are Walter Stockwell and Alvin Culver. Both had both been working at the Santa Fe oil wells, but since the incident here, he understood they had gone to Bakersfield.

Atwood was held to answer in the Superior Court for the murder of Lutz and his bail was fixed at \$10,000. This he was unable to raise.

SANTA ANA BREVITIES.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Frambles, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fairbanks, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stinson, Mrs. E. M. Drake and daughter Mrs. Worrell and Mrs. Drake returned yesterday from Coronado, where they attended the G.A.R. encampment.

Roger Sharpe, who spent several months in Santa Ana and vicinity, left for his home in Fort Wayne, Ind., today. Mr. Sharpe's health has been considerably better during his visit in California.

D. B. Nemo of San Joaquin ranch has killed another coyote, making twenty-four for the season. The last catch was unusually large, and he dragged the trap almost two miles.

Mrs. G. P. Hill and children have

daughter, Veda May Grimes, who have been visiting John Mitchell and family, left today for their home in San Bernardino.

Mrs. T. S. McDonald and three children arrived in Santa Ana yesterday en route to Mrs. A. M. Greenfield's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Greenfield.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Allen returned to their home in Riverside today, after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Townson on West Fourth street.

Mrs. J. W. Ballard and daughter, Mrs. Edna Anna, returned yesterday from Catalina, where they have been spending the summer.

Mrs. Will Collins, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. Yarnell and other relatives here, left for her home in Oakland.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Albee of this city are entertaining Mrs. M. P. Elmore and son of Los Angeles for a few days.

William Faust and family have returned from the mountains where they have been visiting friends for a week.

Mrs. D. L. Richmond of Winchester, Riverside county, is in the city, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. M. S. Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Johnson and family, who have been spending the summer in Bell Canyon, returned today.

Miss Mamie Ross-Lewin has returned from a visit with her sister, Mrs. Walter Stafford in Santa Barbara.

Miss Mary Gandy has gone to Newport Beach to be the guest of Mrs. J. R. Medlock for a few days.

H. A. Skiles has returned to his home after an absence of several months in the Bakersfield oil fields.

Miss V. W. Price and daughter, Miss Stella Priddy, returned yesterday from a trip to Mt. Lowe.

Mrs. J. A. Jackson has gone to Los Angeles for a week's visit with her son, C. H. Jackson.

Mr. George A. Edgar returned last evening from a brief visit with friends in Los Angeles.

Robert Duncan has gone to the San Jacinto Mountains in the hope of benefiting his health.

Mrs. G. P. Hill and children have

returned from a summer's outing at Newport Beach.

Mrs. R. H. Sandborn of Tustin went to Los Angeles today to visit friends for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Wallbach have gone to Los Angeles for a visit of several days.

Mrs. Rosamond Hood of Los Angeles is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. W. Chamness.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Nasater have gone to Los Angeles to visit friends for a few days.

Miss Alma Morris has gone to Los Angeles for an extended visit with friends.

Elmer Belts and family have returned from an outing in Silverado Canyon.

C. C. Collins is spending a few days in Los Angeles on business and pleasure.

J. W. Burt and Mrs. Coggswell went to Newport Beach today for an outing.

Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Turner are spending a few days at Long Beach.

J. W. Towner, Esq., made a business trip to Los Angeles today.

Marion Rector has gone to Los Angeles for an indefinite time.

D. A. Allen spent today at the beach at Newport.

Miss Pearl Wall went to Los Angeles today for a visit.

FULLERTON.

NEWS BREVITIES.

FULLERTON, Sept. 12.—[From The Times' Resident Correspondent.] The attendance at the Fullerton High School has been gradually increasing since it was established in 1883, but this year shows the largest increase.

The school population is now nearly sixty-two, while this year the enrollment is eighty. There are thirty-three scholars in the entering class this year, a large number of walnut growers, representing the Orange County associations, will meet with the Southern California Walnut Association in Los Angeles tomorrow to take part in fixing prices for the crop. W. M. Fullerton, director of the school, stated today that there will be 600 carloads of walnuts shipped from California this season, an increase of nearly seventy-five carloads over last year. He stated that the heavier crops have been in Orange, Santa Barbara, and Ventura counties, respectively, and that the increase in Fullerton alone will be fifteen carloads.

In a measure the recent laundry strike is also responsible for the unbalancing of Kiefer's mind. During its continuance he worried much about his business, worked hard and almost continuously. As a result he lost a great deal of sleep.

He is of nervous disposition and has grieved greatly ever since the assassin Crozies shot down the President in Buffalo. He has watched the papers and news media with constant anxiety for news of the stricken chief. The news of yesterday afternoon completely unnerved him and a few minutes after he received it he was violently insane.

Physicians who are attending Kiefer assure their hosts that his derangement is only temporary and will soon be cured.

Kiefer was sitting in the office of his lawyer at 201 W. 7th street yesterday afternoon when he ran down the street selling extras, announcing the death of the President. He bought a paper and as soon as the sad word was in front of him, his eyes turned over on the page. He remarked to his son Lawrence on the statement, never removing his gaze from the announcement.

He was so agitated over the information that Kiefer Jr. volunteered to go out and ascertain details, or to secure contradictory news if possible.

When he returned it was with a later edition of the paper, announcing that the statement of death had been premature. He offered the later sheet to his father, but the man waved him aside and still staring at the awful news, portrayed in glaring letters, he said, "They're holding up the front of the office and I am a prisoner. Make them stop so I can get out! I didn't shoot the President; who did they want to harm me?"

The son tried to quiet his father, but the elder man continued to rave and talk of his innocence. His efforts were unavailing, so he caused the Police Station to be notified by telephone.

Five minutes later a police carrying Detectives Steel and Flammer and one of the laundry officials arrived at the office. Kiefer was then in the rear room of the store and Flammer went to get the front room. Just as he reached the door, Kiefer plunged forward and seized him, at the same time attempting to bite. Flammer grappled with him and the man, and the officers of the floor together. All the time Kiefer was protesting his innocence of being an assassin and begging not to be "strung up."

Steel, the older man, and the back door men came to his assistance and the four succeeded in overpowering Kiefer and holding him down while handcuffs were put on his wrists. The police protected him from the crowd outside and, not on seeing the waiting carriage he again became violent and protested against entering the vehicle.

Meeting a large crowd gathered in front of the office, and not realizing the nature of the case some of them shouted protests when Kiefer was forced into the carriage.

Young Kiefer immediately went to his home and notified his mother of the case.

All the way to the Receiving Hospital Kiefer was extremely violent, and fought his keepers desperately. He kicked and snapped at them and wildly endeavored to free his hands from the muffs.

At the Receiving Hospital he again became unmanageable, and this time they tied his feet together and tied him to a chair. The police made him sit and the doctor quitted him somewhat and at 8:15 o'clock he was taken to the California Hospital. His wife and son accompanied him there and remained some time. Early this morning Kiefer was resting quietly.

dearly beloved wife, and relatives; everyone feels that the American nation has been outraged, that a bard of mighty bards has been slain.

"But, however questionable a religious manifestation may be, unless it is rooted in conviction and nurtured by affection, yet it is indisputable that those around us recall the reverence for our parents and early guides, however sentimental, is in reality effectually subservient to the higher ends of religion. Only when the memory of our parents shall have been blotted out entirely, will the race of man, deprived of the golden light in hopeless darkness, may truly live."

"However much we may need form and ceremony, however necessary change may be, however valuable charity might be in determining the value of religion, it is self-forgetfulness, it is self-denial, it is absolute surrender to God that precedes all that includes all."

AT FRATERNAL HALL.

Rabbi A. W. Edelman conducted service for the orthodox Jews in Fraternal Hall on Main street, at 6 o'clock last evening. The hour was spent entirely in motion, and the rabbi recited an address. Rabbi Edelman upon the theme, "Be Strong and Fear Not." He spoke in part as follows:

NOT ALL ROSES.

"To many of us in the past twelve months have been full of trial and tribulation, trials and visitations. Stern and harsh reality crossed many a noble purpose and turned many a gladsome life into grief and sorrow. Many of us have been howl-owable in all our earthly treasures, how frail is our mortal strength, and how insecure is the tenure of our life. Here, a young and tender bud, the very fragrant blossom, was chilled by the frosty morning, and remained to the last, like fruit-bearing tree, was uprooted by the passing storm. We look around us on this night of remembrance with tears in our eyes, for many a place is vacant, and many a seat is empty."

"Gratitude should be the first note with which to greet the new year. Ungrateful indeed is he, who, on the threshold of a new year, can think only of the losses he has sustained and not remember the moments of joy and happiness which he experienced during the past year."

"Our wise men say that life is a great battle, and we must be alert and active, and never let our minds be occupied with the many obstacles we meet in life, and to remove the barriers which obstruct our progress in life. The braver we are, and the more courageous we are, the more in contact with our ideals, the higher our gains will be at the end. The world belongs to the strong, to the active, and to the diligent; and whatsoever is in the race of life remains behind does not run away to run along, has no chance to win. That person who has not learned to push himself forward by his own energy and effort, is usually left back, and has, therefore, the slightest hope of running ahead, and finding himself seated on the first benches of life."

"Before pronouncing the New Year's heavenly benediction I deem it my duty to say a few words regarding the condition of the people in the life of Chief Magistrate, President William McKinley. Every right-minded person sympathises with the President, his

and these advantages may be secured. Righteousness and love of truth, these are the requirements for

honesty, and the fruits of these are the rewards of life."

RECALLING THE PAST.

"The solemn season, beginning with this great day of memorial and ending with the sublime day of reconciliation, has thus far escaped the ravages of time, the leveling and destroying forces of indifference, apathy and moralistic tendency; but, while I gladly admit this fact, and with my brethren in the pulpit rejoice therein, I do not lay the flattering aspersion to our fathers on this general participation in the religious observances at this season, absolutely and unfailingly betokens a genuine revival of the religious spirit in us. I know that it is not always easy to cross the line, and leave, while accounts for this gratifying manifestation, as the recollection of the past, and yet I am grateful for the holiness with which those remainders of the past, glorified that filial piety. If nothing else, prevents us from an epoch in the history of Israel. Jerusalem had been re-fortified, her massive gates, newly hung, and swinging upon thousands upon thousands of our brethren in the faith thus to sanctify and hallow a season, hallowed and sanctified by the conditions under which these advantages may be secured.

"Righteousness and love of truth, these are the requirements for

the holiness with which those remainders of the past, glorified that filial piety. If nothing else, prevents us from an epoch in the history of Israel. Jerusalem had been re-fortified, her massive gates, newly hung, and swinging upon thousands upon thousands of our brethren in the faith thus to sanctify and hallow a season, hallowed and sanctified by the conditions under which these advantages may be secured.

Righteousness and love of truth, these are the requirements for

the holiness with which those remainders of the past, glorified that filial piety. If nothing else, prevents us from an epoch in the history of Israel. Jerusalem had been re-fortified, her massive gates, newly hung, and swinging upon thousands upon thousands of our brethren in the faith thus to sanctify and hallow a season, hallowed and sanctified by the conditions under which these advantages may be secured.

Righteousness and love of truth, these are the requirements for

the holiness with which those remainders of the past, glorified that filial piety. If nothing else, prevents us from an epoch in the history of Israel. Jerusalem had been re-fortified, her massive gates, newly hung, and swinging upon thousands upon thousands of our brethren in the faith thus to sanctify and hallow a season, hallowed and sanctified by the conditions under which these advantages may be secured.

Righteousness and love of truth, these are the requirements for

the holiness with which those remainders of the past, glorified that filial piety. If nothing else, prevents us from an epoch in the history of Israel. Jerusalem had been re-fortified, her massive gates, newly hung, and swinging upon thousands upon thousands of our brethren in the faith thus to sanctify and hallow a season, hallowed and sanctified by the conditions under which these advantages may be secured.

Righteousness and love of truth, these are the requirements for

the holiness with which those remainders of the past, glorified that filial piety. If nothing else, prevents us from an epoch in the history of Israel. Jerusalem had been re-fortified, her massive gates, newly hung, and swinging upon thousands upon thousands of our brethren in the faith thus to sanctify and hallow a season, hallowed and sanctified by the conditions under which these advantages may be secured.

Righteousness and love of truth, these are the requirements for

the holiness with which those remainders of the past, glorified that filial piety. If nothing else, prevents us from an epoch in the history of Israel. Jerusalem had been re-fortified, her massive gates, newly hung, and swinging upon thousands upon thousands of our brethren in the faith thus to sanctify and hallow a season, hallowed and sanctified by the conditions under which these advantages may be secured.

Righteousness and love of truth, these are the requirements for

the holiness with which those remainders of the past, glorified that filial piety. If nothing else, prevents us from an epoch in the history of Israel. Jerusalem had been re-fortified, her massive gates, newly hung, and swinging upon thousands upon thousands of our brethren in the faith thus to sanctify and hallow a season, hallowed and sanctified by the conditions under which these advantages may be secured.

Righteousness and love of truth, these are the requirements for

the holiness with which those remainders of the past, glorified that filial piety. If nothing else, prevents us from an epoch in the history of Israel. Jerusalem had been re-fortified, her massive gates, newly hung, and swinging upon thousands upon thousands of our brethren in the faith thus to sanctify and hallow a season, hallowed and sanctified by the conditions under which these advantages may be secured.

Righteousness and love of truth, these are the requirements for

the holiness with which those remainders of the past, glorified that filial piety. If nothing else, prevents us from an epoch in the history of Israel. Jerusalem had been re-fortified, her massive gates, newly hung, and swinging upon thousands upon thousands of our brethren in the faith thus to sanctify and hallow a season, hallowed and sanctified by the conditions under which these advantages may be secured.

Righteousness and love of truth, these are the requirements for

**R. O. C. Jos.**  
Strictly Reliable  
**Specialist**  
**For Men.**

**PASADENA T.M.G.A.**  
ENTERTAINS VISITORS.  
SOCIAL CONFERENCES OF THE  
SOUTHERN ASSOCIATIONS.

**Varicose, Stricture  
Contagious Blood Po-**  
**Nervous Debility**  
and other complications and  
**Diseases of Men**

**But Symptoms,**  
which sometimes relive for so long  
as two years, can be removed by either a course  
of treatment or an operation.

**ALADDIN, Sept. 12.—**[From the Resident Correspondent.] The  
Universal Christian Association of California have inaugurated  
a new feature of the institution, a  
series of special conferences at which the  
members have an opportunity to  
discuss the "problems of life" and  
make known their views and  
opinions.

**Rev. E. L. Conger, former pastor of**  
the Universal Church of this city,  
is reported as seriously ill at Benton  
Harbor, Mich., where his wife and  
daughter are attending him. There  
are many who fear that he may die  
soon, but he is strong enough to travel.

**Rev. and Mrs. Ralph E. Conner re-**  
turned today from an extended east-  
ern sojourn. They will present  
services at the Universal Church on  
Sunday. Services have been suspended  
during the pastor's absence.

**Two young men furnished a great**  
deal of amusement to the churchgoers  
yesterday evening in the auditorium of the  
church, which was filled to capacity.

**Rev. H. H. Stratton, pastor of the Uni-**  
versalist Church of this city yesterday  
announced that the members of the  
congregation had voted to hold each

**T.M.G.A.'s are entirely**  
gathered here were Mr.

**J. G. Hunter, Riverside; Mr.**  
John L. Spears, Redlands; and Mr.

**M. W. M. Cleaver, C. N.**  
G. Price, Los Angeles; Mr.

**H. A. Parsons, Local Secretary**  
of Parsons, and Mrs. C. B. Scoville,

**Mr. Spear presided.**

**Call and get an ice cream sandwich**  
at McCammon's today.

**Picture framed at Wadsworth's.**

**LONG BEACH.**

**HAD TO GET OUT.**

**LONG BEACH, Sept. 12.—**[From The  
Times' Correspondent.] Plans are

**being made for the entertainment of**  
a large number of members of the  
Fraternal Brotherhood in this city on

**the 25th inst. A committee consisting of H. H. Hamilton, J. M. Miller and Mr. Heier, representing the Long Beach Branch of the Fraternal Brotherhood, has completed arrangements with committee members**

**the lodges of that order in Southern California for the annual**

**union picnic here on that date. It is**

**said that the attendance will be several thousands.**

**LONG BEACH BREVIETIES.**

**F. C. Yeomans and family of Camas,**

**Wash., are visiting friends and relatives in and about Long Beach.**

**Chief Marshal J. C. Baker has returned from a fraternal outing with**

**comrades of the G.A.R. at the Veterans Encampment at Coronado.**

**R. D. List of Los Angeles, secretary**

**of the Knights of Pythias, gave a**

**large number of the time**

**available to the public.**

**A policeman was designated**

**while he got his tools**

**of office which he had been**

**and then caught as a thief.**

**CHURCH ACCIDENT.**

**The Episcopal Church has**

**been visited by the Building Com-**

**mmission. The pews are to be placed**

**in the choir Sunday after next**

**in the Sunday school room.**

**Musician of the music**

**J. T. Tyler Parker as**

**choir. The other mem-**

**bers are to be placed**

**in the choir Sunday after-**

**next in the Sunday school room.**

**Other Young Men**

**Climbed Up.**

**Walker Said the Nation**

**Had Been Humiliated by**

**Crook.**

**EASY**

**re that'll be a delight**

**now. We've an**

**spot. Luscious**

**pears, melons, etc.**

**all fine.**

**THEWS,**

**Mott**

**STORED**

**"CUPID"**

**will enter the**

**theatre Saturday night**

**at 8 P.M. by mail.**

**San Francisco, Cal.**

**Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.**

**OUR TEETH**

**Prices are the LOWEST.**

**Our Patent Suc-**

**Slick to any mouth.**

**All Work Gu-**

**aranteed.**

**WHE-**

**Cure**

# PASADENA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTY—ITS CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, RESORTS AND SUBURBAN PLACES.

Strictly Reliable

Specialist

For Men.

and my practice simply in a few cases I can do what I can do.

and treat only what I can do.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

and treat only what I can treat.

and cure only what I can cure.

**BIBLE LESSONS**  
FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS AND OTHER BIBLE STUDENTS.

Prepared for The Times by J. S. Kirtley.

For Sunday, September 15, 1901.

Genesis xxii, 1-2: Jacob a Prince with God.

**THE CONNECTION.**

AFTER a sojourn of twenty or more years in Padan-Aram, where his uncle, Laban, lived, Jacob is returning to his native land. He went out on account of Esau's anger; he finds his return threatened by that same anger. He had taken advantage of Esau; his uncle had tricked him and defrauded him. He had concealed in his chamber at home; he was able, in the end, to gain an advantage over his uncle. He went out a fugitive; he was softened by the grace of God at Hebron. He went out with nothing but his staff; he returns with great possessions and a large family. He went out to prepare to become God's representative in the Promised Land; he returns to accept that destiny. He had always depended upon his forewarning skill and persistence for success, and had an impression that he could achieve anything he set his mind to; he must be brought to a frame of mind to serve the Lord, and that frame of mind not as a reward for his exertions. The real reason for his return was God's purpose; the ostensible reason was twofold—that it was his privilege to have the land of Canaan, and that he must go back to it. He had to leave. He had to slip away and though Laban saw him and reached him, when he was ten days on the journey, he finally made a compact of peace, and Jacob went on.

**THE LESSON.**

Preparing to meet Esau. Verses 1-2.

"And Jacob went on his way, and the angels of God met him. And when Jacob saw them, he said, This is God's host, and he called the name of the place Mahanaim."

"And Jacob sent messengers before him to Esau, his brother, unto the land of Seir, the country of Edom.

"And he commanded them, saying, Thus shall ye say unto my lord, I have sojourned with Laban, and stayed there until now.

"And I have oxen and asses, flocks, and many servants, and maid-servants;

"I have sent to tell my lord, that I may find grace in thy sight.

"And the messengers returned to Jacob, saying: We came to thy brother Esau, and also he cometh to meet thee,

"Then Jacob was greatly afraid and distressed; and he divided the people that was with him, and the flocks and herds, and the camels, into two bands;

"And said unto his sons, Go to the mountains and smite it; then the other company which is left shall escape.

"And Jacob said, O God of my father Abraham, and God of my father Isaac, let me now see thy face, and let me be delivered unto the country, and to thy kingdom, and I will deal well with thee.

"I am not worthy of the least of all, the mercies, and of all the truth, which thou hast shewn unto the servant for these many years. I have over this year been; and now I am become two bands.

"Deliver me, I pray thee, from the hand of my brother; from the hand of Esau; for I fear him, lest he will come and smite me, and the mother with the children.

"And thou saidst, I will surely do thee good, and make thy seed as the sand of the sea, which cannot be numbered for multitude.

"And he lodged there that same night; and took of that which came to him-hand a present for Esau, his brother;

"One hundred six goats and twenty

he goats, two hundred ewes and twenty lambs; Thirty milch camels, with their colts, forty kine and ten bulls; twenty asses and ten foals.

"And he delivered them into the hand of his servants, and drove by them his flocks; and said unto his servants, Pass over before me, and put a space between you and me, and the halting upon his thigh.

"And he commanded the foremost, saying, Esau my brother, let us meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall they say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and whither goest thou, and whence art these before thee?

"Then shall he say, They be thy servants. Esau said, brother, meet with thee and sateth thee, saying, Where art thou and wh

**Schultz  
Clean.**

In the Schultz brewery cleanliness is carried to extremes. We do more than is necessary to be certain of doing enough.

The caldrons in which the beers are kept are absolutely clean and covered. The air in which the beer is cooled is filtered.

The barrels in which it is stored are cleaned with steam and soot, then glazed with resin on the inside, then cleaned again. The bottles, are cleaned withoutmost precaution.

Still we filter the beer, then sterilize every bottle, for the slightest uncleanliness taints the whole product. It is in these ways the Schultz beer has gained its reputation for purity, and made Milwaukee famous.

Done JAMES H. Schultz  
Milwaukee, Wisc.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1901.

**Los Angeles Daily Times.**

7

McKinley for Governor by a narrow margin. His Democratic opponent was Hon. W. T. Ross, but he defeated him by the phenomenal plurality of 80,000, or the largest vote that had ever been cast in Ohio up to that time.

This second great McKinley victory, however, attracted the attention of the country to McKinley as a President possibility, and his own State, not the ball rolling by itself, him at the close of the term of loyal and enthusiastic endorsement for the President.

This occurred at the Republican State Convention held at Toledo, May 18, 1896, when the following was one of the planks of the platform:

"The people of Ohio are proud of the character and career of their distinguished fellow-stateman, Maj. McKinley, whose public service has endeared him to the Republicans of the nation and won him a place among the greatest statesmen and greatest leadership, giving to his offices, in eminent measure, those rare qualities of broad, wise, and patriotic statesmanship, which not only make him a statesman, but a great man."

"The barrels in which the beer is cooled are absolutely clean and covered. The air in which the beer is cooled is filtered.

The barrels in which it is stored are cleaned with steam and soot, then glazed with resin on the inside, then cleaned again. The bottles, are cleaned withoutmost precaution.

Still we filter the beer,

then sterilize every

bottle, for the slightest

uncleanliness taints

the whole product.

It is in these ways

the Schultz beer has gained

its reputation for purity,

and made Milwaukee famous.

Still we filter the beer,

then sterilize every

bottle, for the slightest

uncleanliness taints

the whole product.

It is in these ways

the Schultz beer has gained

its reputation for purity,

and made Milwaukee famous.

Still we filter the beer,

then sterilize every

bottle, for the slightest

uncleanliness taints

the whole product.

It is in these ways

the Schultz beer has gained

its reputation for purity,

and made Milwaukee famous.

Still we filter the beer,

then sterilize every

bottle, for the slightest

uncleanliness taints

the whole product.

It is in these ways

the Schultz beer has gained

its reputation for purity,

and made Milwaukee famous.

Still we filter the beer,

then sterilize every

bottle, for the slightest

uncleanliness taints

the whole product.

It is in these ways

the Schultz beer has gained

its reputation for purity,

and made Milwaukee famous.

Still we filter the beer,

then sterilize every

bottle, for the slightest

uncleanliness taints

the whole product.

It is in these ways

the Schultz beer has gained

its reputation for purity,

and made Milwaukee famous.

Still we filter the beer,

then sterilize every

bottle, for the slightest

uncleanliness taints

the whole product.

It is in these ways

the Schultz beer has gained

its reputation for purity,

and made Milwaukee famous.

Still we filter the beer,

then sterilize every

bottle, for the slightest

uncleanliness taints

the whole product.

It is in these ways

the Schultz beer has gained

its reputation for purity,

and made Milwaukee famous.

Still we filter the beer,

then sterilize every

bottle, for the slightest

uncleanliness taints

the whole product.

It is in these ways

the Schultz beer has gained

its reputation for purity,

and made Milwaukee famous.

Still we filter the beer,

then sterilize every

bottle, for the slightest

uncleanliness taints

the whole product.

It is in these ways

the Schultz beer has gained

its reputation for purity,

and made Milwaukee famous.

Still we filter the beer,

then sterilize every

bottle, for the slightest

uncleanliness taints

the whole product.

It is in these ways

the Schultz beer has gained

its reputation for purity,

and made Milwaukee famous.

Still we filter the beer,

then sterilize every

bottle, for the slightest

uncleanliness taints

the whole product.

It is in these ways

the Schultz beer has gained

its reputation for purity,

and made Milwaukee famous.

Still we filter the beer,

then sterilize every

bottle, for the slightest

uncleanliness taints

the whole product.

It is in these ways

the Schultz beer has gained

its reputation for purity,

and made Milwaukee famous.

Still we filter the beer,

then sterilize every

bottle, for the slightest

uncleanliness taints

the whole product.

It is in these ways

the Schultz beer has gained

its reputation for purity,

and made Milwaukee famous.

Still we filter the beer,

then sterilize every

bottle, for the slightest

uncleanliness taints

the whole product.

It is in these ways

the Schultz beer has gained

its reputation for purity,

and made Milwaukee famous.

Still we filter the beer,

then sterilize every

bottle, for the slightest

uncleanliness taints

the whole product.

It is in these ways

the Schultz beer has gained

its reputation for purity,

and made Milwaukee famous.

Still we filter the beer,

then sterilize every

bottle, for the slightest

uncleanliness taints

the whole product.

It is in these ways

the Schultz beer has gained

its reputation for purity,

and made Milwaukee famous.

Still we filter the beer,

then sterilize every

bottle, for the slightest

uncleanliness taints

the whole product.

It is in these ways

the Schultz beer has gained

its reputation for purity,

and made Milwaukee famous.

Still we filter the beer,

then sterilize every

bottle, for the slightest

uncleanliness taints

the whole product.

It is in these ways

the Schultz beer has gained

its reputation for purity,

## THE WEATHER.

## COMPARATIVE TEMPERATURES.\*

	Min.	Max.		Min.	Max.		
BOSTON	74	82	72	New York	80	89	75
Pittsburgh	74	82	72	Cincinnati	80	89	75
Chicago	64	74	59	St. Paul	71	84	64
Los Angeles	61	64	57	San Francisco	62	64	58

The maximum is for September 12; the minimum for September 13. The mean is the average temperature for the two days.

Yesterday's Report and Forecast.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Sept. 13.—[Reported by George H. Franklin, Local Forecast Officer.] At 5 o'clock a.m. the thermometer was at 61 deg., 61 per cent. The thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 58 deg. and 73 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 61 per cent.; 5 p.m., 61 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., 10 miles per hour, from the southwest, velocity 7 miles. Maximum temperature, 64 deg.; minimum temperature, 50 deg.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.—A storm is coming in from the northwest. A heavy rain has fallen from that section westward to the Coast, though no large amounts are reported. Rain is falling at Kaliell and Santa Barbara.

It is generally clear on the Pacific Coast, though there is some cloudiness or fog in places. Low temperatures still prevail in portions of the mountain and plateau sections. The maximum temperature at Los Angeles yesterday was 62 deg.

WEATHER FORECAST.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity. Fair tonight and Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—WEATHER CONDITIONS.—The following maximum temperatures were recorded from stations in the state today: Sacramento, 74; San Francisco, 73; Red Bluff, 69; Fresno, 91; Los Angeles, 61; Sacramento, 64; San Luis Obispo, 64; San Diego, 62.

WEATHER DATA.—Maximum temperature, 77; minimum, 56 deg.

An area of high pressure is central of the Washington coast, while the lowest pressure is over the northern mountains. Fair weather prevails over the Pacific Slope, except along Puget Sound, where it is cloudy and threatening. Light showers have occurred.

In Northern California, the weather has been over California and the eastern portion of Washington, and remained nearly stationary in the latter.

For Northern California: Fair Saturday; continued warm, light northwest wind.

Southern California: Fair Saturday; light west wind.

Hills and mountains and vicinity: Fair Saturday; continued warm, light northerly wind, becoming brisk westerly in the afternoon.

The Times' Weather Record.—Observations made at 1 p.m. and midnight daily:

Barometer ..... 30.00-30.05 Thermometer ..... 62-63

Weather ..... Clear Foggy

Wind ..... North, 10-15 miles per hour

Minimum temperature, past 24 hours ..... 54

Hours well for seismos, inches ..... 54.24

Tide Table.—See San Pedro.

Saturday, Sept. 14. High. Low.

10:30 a.m. 2:30 p.m. 10:30 p.m.

Sunday, 12-12:30 a.m. 2:30 p.m.

Monday, 12-12:30 a.m. 2:30 p.m.

2:30 p.m. 12:30 p.m.

## Liners.

## PARTICULAR NOTICE—

THE TIMES WILL NOT PUBLISH questionable messages, chivalrous or other objectionable medical and personal advertisements at any price. Frauds and fakes must go elsewhere for publicity.

## SPECIAL NOTICES

BOSTON EYE WOMEN, 21 N. Spring St., NEAR TEMPLE. Men's suits dry cleaned.

All our suits guaranteed.

Ladies' tailor-made suits.

Dry cleaned and pressed, inc.

Waists dry cleaned and pressed, inc.

Ladies' hats dry cleaned, inc.

Work carried for and delivered.

TEL. JAMES 52.

ADVISER.—WE TEACH YOU TO CUT AND ALL OF YOUR GARMENTS without alteration. We also repair garments. Call to see us for work to do. Los Angeles County. A good paying business for any energetic person. Call and investigate before you are convinced.

Work in drafting room, Standard DRESS CUTTING ACADEMY, 1212 N. Main St., Room 11. Mrs. Julia E. Spaulding, manager.

WANTED.—WINDOW GLASS.

DIAMOND WINDOW CLEANING CO., 14 1/2 S. Broadway. Tel. main 42.

MA. VAN, TRUCK AND STORAGE CO. will move goods shipped to and from the coast. We have a large fleet of trucks and vans in new air-conditioned warehouse for storing; also porters, packers, and auto movers. Other services: moving, packing, and delivery. Tel. 1212 N. Main St., R. H. DUNSTON, Prop.

LMS DETECTIVE AGENCY.—We will investigate all legitimate de-

mands for information.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel. DILLING 10-2400.

WILLIAM HIRSH'S STEAM BEER: For up bottles and 16-oz. kegs for family. Orders to W. H. Hirsh, 101 N. Main St., Tel



## THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

H. G. OTIS.....President and General Manager.  
HARRY CHANDLER.....Vice-President and Assistant General Manager.  
MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER.....Secretary.  
ALBERT McFARLAND.....Treasurer  
PUBLISHER OF

## The Los Angeles Times

Daily Weekly, Sunday,  
and Weekly Magazine.

Vol. 40, No. 102. Founded Dec. 4, 1881.  
EVERY MORNING IN THE YEAR Twentieth Year.

WE SERVICE.—Full reports of the new Associated Press, covering the globe; from 18,000 to 25,000 words transmitted daily over more than 20,000 miles of leased wires.  
TERMS.—Daily and Sunday, including Magazine Section, 75 cents a month, or \$8.00 a year; Daily without Sunday, \$7.50 a year; Sunday, \$9.50; Magazine Only, \$9.50; Weekly, \$1.00.  
SWORN CIRCULATION.—Daily net average for 1894, 18,000; for 1893, 18,000; for 1892, 18,728.  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS.—Subscription Department, First floor, Press 11; City Editor and local news room, Press 4.  
AGENTS.—Eastern Agents, Williams & Lawrence, No. 81-82 Tribune Building, New York; 51 Washington street, Chicago. Washington Bureau, 46 Post Building.

Office: Times Building, First and Broadway.

Batted at the Los Angeles Post Office for transmission as mail matter of the second class

## THE PRESIDENT IS DEAD.

William McKinley is no more. The kindly heart of the good President is stilled forever.

This is a superlative tragedy. It is the nation's loss—the world's loss; for humanity at large is the loser in the death of this great and noble man.

To the American people, who loved him, and whom he loved, this sad and most pitiful taking-off comes with the shock of personal bereavement. And it is a personal bereavement to all of us who are true Americans. He was our President and our friend—the friend of all. To no man has it ever been given to enjoy so fully, so completely, so unrereservedly, the love, the confidence, the esteem, of his countrymen.

The tears that are flowing in every part of the land today are as sincere as any tears that ever overflowed from human hearts through human eyes.

It seems well-nigh impossible that we can be reconciled to this loss of our beloved Chief. The loss is irreparable, and the great heart of the nation feels that it is so.

That William McKinley, of all men, should suffer death at the hands of an assassin, seems a thing too monstrous for belief. If ever a good man lived upon this earth, it was he. It is not believable that he ever harbored a thought of ill against any man, or knowingly injured any person.

In all the qualities that go to make up the noblest manhood and the highest character, he reached the superlative degree. As a soldier he was courageous and chivalrous. As a statesman he was without a peer; wise, tactful, forbearing, tolerant, incorruptible, firm in his insistence upon the right as he saw it, yet mindful of the public will and obedient to it as became a ruler chosen of the people, he was an ideal President. His name and his life-work will be forever enshrined in the most sacred annals of our country's history.

But, while the public life of William McKinley has been an unbroken line of noble endeavor and superb achievement, it has been equaled by the sublime virtue of his private life. As the modest, manly citizen, the devoted husband, the patriotic American, he was a model for all men. Nothing in human affairs could have been more touching than his devotion to the sweet but fragile woman who has been the sharer of his joys and his sorrows. To her, he was as the oak to the vine; the staff to the weary and wayworn traveler; the buoy of hope and strength to one buffeted with the sea. And it is one of the most touching phases of this terrible tragedy of the nation that he was her support and comfort, even while he was passing through the valley of the shadow of death. "God's will, not ours, be done." No words uttered by a man with the touch of death already upon him could be more sublime.

The life of our beloved Chief has been laid, a gory sacrifice, upon the altar of his country. The nation is today in the depths of mourning. It seems like sacrifice to intrude upon the nation's sorrow with even a mention of the abhorrent name of the assassin, and of the hellish brood of assassins and murderers of whom he is the disciple and the pliant tool. But it is not unmeet to say that the day of justice and of retribution is not far in the future. The American people are slow to anger, but they will not forget nor forgive this wanton and atrocious crime.

So long as this vile assassin and his co-conspirators pollute the sweet air of heaven, so long will Justice remain unpeasable of vengeance.

Cartoons of the Upper and Davenport stamp, lampooning the President and Vice-President of the United States, have had their day. Such lecherous work will no longer be received by the respectable element of America.

"May God forgive the president!" were the first words of the president when shot. Could anyone after reading those words doubt the kindly, forgiving spirit of William McKinley?

The death of William McKinley removes one of the grandest characters of the century—one of nature's noblemen; a man of the people, for the people and by the people.

Half-mast the flag! Make bare the head!

True "none knew him but to love him."

American freedom does not signify free license, and every foreigner landing on America's shores should be made speedily acquainted with the fact.

If Cagliostro had shot the President in Memphis he wouldn't have lived five minutes.—[Memphis Commercial Appeal.]

May God be with the stricken wife and grant her strength in the awful hour of bereavement.

A nation weeps.

## STATE SNAPSHTS.

San Berdoo has a firebug who needs roasting.

Anahiem is teaching the surrounding country how to be good.

If you haven't taken your vacation yet, you'll never hurry!

Fremont's Chinatown has been reduced to the merry, merry sound of the six-shooter.

Riverside's fumigating bill has been paid, after being thoroughly fumigated in the courts.

The Los Angeles greasy street-car is rapidly attracting the attention of the outside world.

A San Berdoo baby drank a bottle of ink. At last report, however, the infant was all white.

California stewed prunes are being served at the Buffalo Exposition. Does San Jose want to lessen the attendance at the fair by advertising an advertisement?

The Riverside town crier appears to time up about as perfect as it

had been indulging in a drug-store salter and hadn't been able to get the run of things since.

There are seventy-five less students at Berkeley this year than last. Seventy-five change will never show the horns of suspicion for which they are to be congratulated.

A Redding man committed suicide while asleep. It appears to be a dangerous proposition for Shasta county people to seek the repose of natural sleep.

A Colusa blacksmith, while shoeing a mule, fell with his head directly between the hind legs of the animal. He now declares that the ways of Providence are past finding out.

Cross Is Short.—We are shocked to see that some of our girls have gone away to pick almonds.—[Elizabeth Lake Correspondent Antelope Valley Gazette.]

A disease has broken out among mules at Red Bluff which affects the hoofs. It is hoped that the disease can be transferred to their heels, and thereby give the mules something to kick for.

Santa Barbara has solved the jack-rabbit and cat problem. These animals are blinded by the glare of the trolley cars, held tight and run down and killed when they get on the car.

Fresh victims are piled up every night.

A Berkeley minister will have charge of the bar of one of the saloons of that town and run it for a while on Christian principles. The only Christian principle upon which he can successfully run it is to run it out of town.

A Sacramento paper says that sparkling steam beer is furnished in all sections of Yuba and Sutter counties. Why wouldn't a pipe line be a paying investment, and thus do away with all freight charges and hauling of kegs?

Editor McKie of the Colton Chronicle and Eddie Harbinson of the San Berdoo Sun are having all kinds of a hair-pulling match, and the gutters of these papers are filled with the latest news.

A Sacramento paper says that

the doom of that wicked breed,

Who scatter broadcast in the land

Their black and evil seed.

O thou who hast passed through the gate of pain,

And entered the Shining Way,

Thy piteous death shall not be vain,

The death that we mourn today.

## WILLIAM McKinLEY.

A patriot, soldier, statesman, citizen, Broad in his wisdom, in his justice wise, He sought the welfare of his fellow-men, And to enlarge their hope and liberties. His was the brain to plan, and eye to see, Fearless and far his country's rightful ways, And by the might of Truth's diplomacy Her standard loftiest in the world to raise.

With loving heart to feel a brother's need, And kindly hand to help him on his way, He garnered love for many a gentle deed— He garnered help, for many a trying day. Loyal and true his simple virtues ran In pure, deep current, blessing as they flowed, A royal soul, Nature's true nobleman, Most worthy product of a gracious God.

From the humble desert homestead, From the grime of the city street, From the green and fruitful valley Where the winds blow cool and sweet;

From the shaft in the rocky hillside, From the camp in the forest gray Goes a passion of prayer and weeping For the Dead who died today.

From smoking fiery forges, Where brawny muscles strain To the heavy tasks of labor, There rises the sound of pain; And the toiler drops his hammer, And bends the knee to pray, In grief for a stricken nation, And the Dead who died today.

And one there is, beloved, And whose life by him was blessed, Whose was like an arrow In every sorrowing breast; Help her, O loving Father," We bow our heads and say, "Bereft of the love and tenderness Of him who died today."

And so from the dim cathedral, From church plain and bare, And from loyal hearts within the land Ascends the voice of prayer.

And some there are who know not God Nor e'er have sung His Hymn, But call upon Him to avenge The dead who died today.

O Law, thou scorner and smitten And used as a shield to hide Many a brutal dishonesty, For Then hath our martyr died. He was given, a stainless victim, To the sins of those who slay Virtue, and Truth and Justice, Way our Dead who died today.

And stern let the nation utter The doom of that wicked breed, Who scatter broadcast in the land Their black and evil seed.

O thou who hast passed through the gate of pain,

And entered the Shining Way,

Thy piteous death shall not be vain,

The death that we mourn today.

LOU V. CHAPIN

## LABOR DISPUTES.

## NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS.

Rumors of a Settlement Floating in the Air, but Nothing Definite Has Yet Been Accomplished.

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 13.—President Shaffer was absent from his office today, and rumors were current that a settlement of the strike had been made. From an official source it was said that the strike was in progress, but that nothing definite had been accomplished as yet.

SETTLEMENT PROPOSALS.

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—It was learned

today from a reliable quarter that proposals for a settlement of the steel strike are again under consideration in this city.

It was also stated that President Shaffer is expected here today or tomorrow, but that his coming is not the result of any communication from this city.

END OF STRIKE SEEMS NEARER.

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—The only feature in the local strike today was a series of informal meetings held by a number of teamsters who desire to return to work. Their request was presented to the Grievance Committee of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, but a meeting of the brotherhood tonight promptly refused to consider it, and passed resolutions of confidence in the strike leaders. This apparent weakening on the part of the teamsters indicates that the end of the strike may not be far away.

TWO WHALE SHIPS SAILLED FOR QUEENSTOWN TODAY.

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—From an official source it was learned today that the United States Steel Corporation has just advised from London that their mill at that place had started up at 2 o'clock this afternoon with their old men.

JOLET MILLS START.

MANNED BY OLD MEN.

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—From an official source it was learned today that the United States Steel Corporation has just advised from London that their mill at that place had started up at 2 o'clock this afternoon with their old men.

WHERE'S THE DOLLAR, DAVID?

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—From an official source it was learned today that the United States Steel Corporation has just advised from London that their mill at that place had started up at 2 o'clock this afternoon with their old men.

WHERE'S THE DOLLAR, DAVID?

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—From an official source it was learned today that the United States Steel Corporation has just advised from London that their mill at that place had started up at 2 o'clock this afternoon with their old men.

WHERE'S THE DOLLAR, DAVID?

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—From an official source it was learned today that the United States Steel Corporation has just advised from London that their mill at that place had started up at 2 o'clock this afternoon with their old men.

WHERE'S THE DOLLAR, DAVID?

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—From an official source it was learned today that the United States Steel Corporation has just advised from London that their mill at that place had started up at 2 o'clock this afternoon with their old men.

WHERE'S THE DOLLAR, DAVID?

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—From an official source it was learned today that the United States Steel Corporation has just advised from London that their mill at that place had started up at 2 o'clock this afternoon with their old men.

WHERE'S THE DOLLAR, DAVID?

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—From an official source it was learned today that the United States Steel Corporation has just advised from London that their mill at that place had started up at 2 o'clock this afternoon with their old men.

WHERE'S THE DOLLAR, DAVID?

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—From an official source it was learned today that the United States Steel Corporation has just advised from London that their mill at that place had started up at 2 o'clock this afternoon with their old men.

WHERE'S THE DOLLAR, DAVID?

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—From an official source it was learned today that the United States Steel Corporation has just advised from London that their mill at that place had started up at 2 o'clock this afternoon with their old men.

WHERE'S THE DOLLAR, DAVID?

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—From an official source it was learned today that the United States Steel Corporation has just advised from London that their mill at that place had started up at 2 o'clock this afternoon with their old men.

WHERE'S THE DOLLAR, DAVID?

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1901.

## RIPPLES OF MIRTH

The Main Point.  
He: I am afraid my religion  
is not the same as yours.  
She: That need not necessarily  
mean that we both belong  
to the same golf club. We both belong  
to the same golf club.—[Life].

Some and Chic.  
Miss Dorothy, why is it so  
well? It's just because I like  
real stylish to get away  
about.—[Detroit Free Press].

You ought to think more  
of your own business. I am  
an old man, I am wondering what my  
will do.—[Detroit Free Press].

"Since the classified man  
making love to the fat girl, he is  
not at all good."—[Detroit Free Press].

"Well, hasn't he been made  
old?"—[Detroit Free Press].

"I can get on with that  
woman at all."

"What's the trouble?"

"Oh, she gets mad when I  
mention her mother, she gets mad when  
she's immature."—[Detroit Free Press].

His Wife: But I don't think  
you have the right to object to  
what you wouldn't have done.  
Her Husband: Huh! Don't  
mention her by saying that. You  
make her worse than ever.

Taking Her Little Darling.  
Mrs. Hunt (a shopkeeper) had  
put out from my dress  
any yards I need and can  
be good by post.

Infant Terrible: Why,  
what's just what you said in  
yesterday's paper?

Men's Defense.

The shades of Isaac Watts  
were talking to me  
now earnestness on the box.

The Chicago professor says  
you wrote nothing but  
what he says.

"Did you ever see  
anything in the magazines?"

Brushed by the report.

Infant Terrible: Yes, but Jimmy  
and I don't eat much.

Infant Terrible: No.

Mamma: Now, dear, you  
are of your little playmates in  
our birthday cake.

Company: All right; I'll do  
it.

Mamma: I thought you  
would do better.

Tommy: Yes, but Jimmy  
and I don't eat much.

Infant Terrible: No.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER

## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

AT THE THEATERS.  
LOS ANGELES—A Modern Crusoe.  
BURRACK—Lord and Lady Algy.  
ORPHEUM—Vanderbilt.

## NEWS AND BUSINESS.

Teachers' Meeting.—  
The members of the teachers' meeting will be held in the High School auditorium this morning at 10 o'clock to make preliminary arrangements for the opening of the schools Monday.

## Bruised by a Car.

A man giving the name of Christopher Gutierrez was treated at the Receiving Hospital yesterday afternoon for injuries sustained by being knocked down by a street car at the corner of First and Main streets. His shoulder was severely bruised, and his left arm injured.

## Burned by a Lamp.

Fires at the home of Fred Walter No. 744 Ceres avenue last evening caused small damage and resulted in painful injury to the mother of Walter. A candle exploded in Mrs. Walter's attempt to smother the flames with a blanket. Her hands were burned.

## Postponed.

Owing to the general anxiety prevailing it was thought best yesterday to postpone the public distribution of notices which were to have been placed last evening at the Los Angeles Business College. No date has yet been fixed for the event, but due notice will be given.

## Board of Education.

When the Board of Education met yesterday afternoon to consider the complaint filed against Dr. Mary L. Ramseier, principal of the University school, and to hear the lady herself, the main room and the anteroom were filled with ladies from that neighborhood who had come to uphold the teacher's contention. At least five members of the board present adjourned the special meeting without action. It is understood that the matter is dismissed.

## False Pretenses Charged.

E. C. Glasser is a prisoner at the City Jail, charged with obtaining property by false pretenses. He was arrested at a wagon repair shop owned by George Simpson, proprietor of a saloon at First street and Broadway. Simpson alleged that Glasser came in from him in a check book he had in his hands in bank, and a day or two after Simpson cashed it the paper was returned to him, marked "no funds." A friend of Glasser settled the claim for \$15, but as the court costs remained Glasser was taken in.

## BREVITIES.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered tomorrow morning in Immanuel Church. The pastor earnestly requests the attendance of all the members. We hope to obtain the correct address of all our communions. Please let us know the day and the occasion for a general rally in our work for Christ.

Send donations of cast-off clothing, furniture or food supplies to the Good Samaritan Benevolent Association, 401½ South Spring street, or telephone John 26, and wagon will call. Office hours during summer months 11 to 12 daily.

Patrons of The Times visiting Idyllwild and Strawberry Valley on a vacation may make arrangements for The Times to follow them with Dr. L. A. Wright of San Jacinto. The Times will be delivered in the valley on the day of publication.

At First M. Church tomorrow Rev. George A. Hough will preach in the morning on the subject, "The Law of Growth." In the evening Rev. Dr. Canfield will preach on the theme "The Church."

Mrs. J. M. Erdman of No. 208 South Broadway, announces her fall and winter millinery opening to take place Monday, September 18, Ladies of Los Angeles and vicinity come in.

Make arrangements to enter the Woodbury Building College, No. 226 South Spring street, next Monday for either a business, shorthand, English,

telegraphic or Spanish course.

"Human Sympathy" and "Christian Comedy" will be Read. Herbert J. Wever's themes tomorrow at the First Lutheran Church, No. 800 South Flower.

Miss Genevieve Cutler, Penel missionary returning to Manila, will have a special service tomorrow afternoon at Penel Hall.

Registration for Young Women's Christian Association classes commences Monday, September 15.

For time of arrival and departure of Santa Fe trains see "Time Card" in today's Times. The Mail Box is showing handsome felt walking hats, \$2.50, Spring.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Office for Mr. and Mrs. Walcott, W. H. Brown, Mrs. L. Chastka, W. E. Newton, W. O. Kibbitt and Rev. A. J. Rodell.

## PERSONAL.

M. Green is a Nogales, Ariz., citizen at the Nadeau.

W. W. Stewart of San Diego is at the Van Nuys Broadway.

Horace McVicker of New York has come to the Van Nuys.

W. M. Breckinridge of Tucson is on the Hollenbeck register.

Simone, business at Clifton, Ariz., is a Van Nuys guest.

S. J. Wyile, a Chicago railroad man, is quartered at the Westminster.

Carroll Thrasher, a San Francisco business man, is a Ramona guest.

C. A. Langton and wife are Seattle travelers registered at the Nadeau.

E. C. H. Conner of Corpus Christi, Tex., is at the Hollenbeck with his wife.

J. E. Reed of the Reed Oil Company, Redley, Cal., is at the Hollenbeck.

Father John G. Conlan of San Francisco registered yesterday at the Broadway.

The Hollenbeck is entertaining J. W. Sturges, an attorney of the City of Mexico.

W. A. Smith of the Whitaker record is at the Ramona on his way home from a trip to the Grand Canyon.

Charles E. Anthony of the Anthony Company, Berkeley, is at the Van Nuys Broadway, accompanied by Mrs. Anthony.

R. W. Webb, interested in gold mining near Providence, Cal., is at the Nadeau. Mr. Webb has laid aside \$100,000 which he has in trust in the Bank of America. He has been forced for in vain, and it will greatly help the mining there.

**MARRIAGE LICENSES.**

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday from the office of the County Clerk:

Marshall T. Gowan, aged 22, a native of Missouri; Grace E. Dunton, aged 17, a native of Rhode Island; both residents of Los Angeles.

Edward Hollands, aged 32, a native of New York and Emma Pittman, aged 35, a native of Illinois; both residents of Los Angeles.

Bertram A. Gillmore, aged 27, a native of England and a resident of Pomona, and Edna M. Moore, aged 24, a native of Iowa and a resident of Tocor, Ind.

Clarence Fairhurst, aged 22, a native of Indiana and a resident of Los Angeles, and Dennis D. Killion, aged 22, a native of Indiana and a resident of Washington, Ind.

**MR. DOOLEY** will treat the readers of The Times Magazine on the coming Sunday about the great quinque division of Java.

The STRANGE hieroglyphics found upon the rocks in Southern Utah will be described in detail in the next issue of The Times Magazine the coming Sunday by Dr. W. W. W.

The WONDERFUL WORK being done for children in the San Joaquin Valley will be described in The Times Magazine on the coming Sunday.

FRANK G. CARPENTER will tell the readers of The Times Magazine on the coming Sunday about his characteristic dissertations. The topic will be lies and lying.

The STRANGE hieroglyphics found upon the rocks in Southern Utah will be described in detail in the next issue of The Times Magazine the coming Sunday by Dr. W. W. W.

The STRANGE hieroglyphics found upon the rocks in Southern Utah will be described in detail in the next issue of The Times Magazine the coming Sunday by Dr. W. W. W.

D'D DR. WOODWORTH  
MAKE CONFESSION!

REPORT THAT HE HAS TOLD THE BIG ROBBERY STORY.

Said to Have Been Conspiracy Between Him and Mrs. Wonders to Get Possession of Kempsey's Iowa Farm and Realize on It.

It is reported that Dr. Orvin L. Woodworth, under arrest for robbing John Kempsey of Long Beach of \$25,000, has confessed to a government Secret Service agent that there was a conspiracy between him and Mrs. Wonders to get possession of Kempsey's Iowa farm and realize on it.

The accused man is said to have been in the "swear box" for & season yesterday, concerning the dies for the manufacture of counterfeit silver dollars, which are now in the hands of the government, and have been secured from Woodworth's trunk.

Woodworth was then counseled on the subject of the Kempsey farm, and he is said to have broken down and told the story. According to this report, his and Mrs. Wonder's scheme, in brief, was to secure possession of the farm in the name of Woodworth, mortgage it for as large a sum as possible, and divide the proceeds.

If this is correct the natural solution of the talked-of \$25,000 is, that the money supposed to have been passed from Woodworth to the two women in payment for the farm, were to be used to buy the farm themselves.

We have just received a large stock of Boys' and Girls' Shoes. We are anxious to show them to you, believing we can give you the most shoe value for your money.

We take the greatest care to fit the little folks right.

Shoes for a nickel and shoes three good.

Fourth and Broadway

WE DO IT  
FOR LESS.  
And Do It Best

Watches Cleaned.....\$25  
New Spools.....\$25  
New Case.....\$25  
New Holder Jewel.....\$25

GENEVA WATCH AND OPTICAL CO., 205 S. BROADWAY.

Maker to Warmer Direct.

W. Cummings  
Foot-Ferm ShoesSCHOOL  
SHOES.

We have just received a large stock of Boys' and Girls' Shoes. We are anxious to show them to you, believing we can give you the most shoe value for your money.

We take the greatest care to fit the little folks right.

Shoes for a nickel and shoes three good.

Fourth and Broadway

## J. Magnin &amp; Co.

251 South Broadway

## School Dresses

THE last day in which to make the girls ready for school.

Bring them to Magnin's; takes only a little while to fit them with dresses ready made. You're saved the sewing, the worry about style, and there's scarcely any extra expense. Dresses for big girls and little—carefully made, low in price.

Fourth and Broadway

## SANBORN VAIL &amp; CO.

## Pretty Effects.

We are continually adding to our framing department new and novel designs in framing materials, superb patterns and shapes in ready-to-frame frames and in all manner of finishes.

Dainty and delicate moldings at the most reasonable prices.

357 So BROADWAY

## DEATH RECORD.

COLLINS—At her home, No. 209 South Bunker Hill avenue, Friday, September 15, Bridget Collins, widow of James Collins and mother of Will, Maurice of Fort Dodge, Iowa, and Katherine.

Funeral services later.

JONES—At her home, No. 122 East Twenty-second street, city, Frances N. Jones, native of Mississippi, died Saturday, September 15, Bridget Collins, widow of James Collins, aged 64.

Funeral services at home, 1:30 p.m., Sunday, September 16, Friends invited. Interment Rosedale Cemetery.

THOMPSON—In this city, September 15, James Thompson, a native of England, aged 66.

Funeral Saturday, September 16, at 2:30 p.m. from the home of Death & Boyson, No. 209 South Bunker Hill avenue.

Parker, a native of Ireland, aged 82.

WELLS—In this city, September 12, Dr. L. W. Wells, a native of London, Eng., aged 66.

Funeral services at home, 1:30 p.m., Sunday, September 13, Friends invited. Interment Rosedale Cemetery.

WILLIS—At the Good Samaritan Hospital, Friday morning, September 15, Mrs. Willis, Laura, of Butte, Mont., aged 60.

Funeral services at Orr & Hines, No. 209 South Broadway, Saturday at 2 p.m. (Omaha and Cleveland, O., papers please copy).

WILLIS—At the Good Samaritan Hospital, Friday morning, September 15, Mrs. Willis, Laura, of Butte, Mont., aged 60.

Funeral services at Orr & Hines, No. 209 South Broadway, Saturday at 2 p.m. (Omaha and Cleveland, O., papers please copy).

WILLIS—At the Good Samaritan Hospital, Friday morning, September 15, Mrs. Willis, Laura, of Butte, Mont., aged 60.

Funeral services at Orr & Hines, No. 209 South Broadway, Saturday at 2 p.m. (Omaha and Cleveland, O., papers please copy).

WILLIS—At the Good Samaritan Hospital, Friday morning, September 15, Mrs. Willis, Laura, of Butte, Mont., aged 60.

Funeral services at Orr & Hines, No. 209 South Broadway, Saturday at 2 p.m. (Omaha and Cleveland, O., papers please copy).

WILLIS—At the Good Samaritan Hospital, Friday morning, September 15, Mrs. Willis, Laura, of Butte, Mont., aged 60.

Funeral services at Orr & Hines, No. 209 South Broadway, Saturday at 2 p.m. (Omaha and Cleveland, O., papers please copy).

WILLIS—At the Good Samaritan Hospital, Friday morning, September 15, Mrs. Willis, Laura, of Butte, Mont., aged 60.

Funeral services at Orr & Hines, No. 209 South Broadway, Saturday at 2 p.m. (Omaha and Cleveland, O., papers please copy).

WILLIS—At the Good Samaritan Hospital, Friday morning, September 15, Mrs. Willis, Laura, of Butte, Mont., aged 60.

Funeral services at Orr & Hines, No. 209 South Broadway, Saturday at 2 p.m. (Omaha and Cleveland, O., papers please copy).

WILLIS—At the Good Samaritan Hospital, Friday morning, September 15, Mrs. Willis, Laura, of Butte, Mont., aged 60.

Funeral services at Orr & Hines, No. 209 South Broadway, Saturday at 2 p.m. (Omaha and Cleveland, O., papers please copy).

WILLIS—At the Good Samaritan Hospital, Friday morning, September 15, Mrs. Willis, Laura, of Butte, Mont., aged 60.

Funeral services at Orr & Hines, No. 209 South Broadway, Saturday at 2 p.m. (Omaha and Cleveland, O., papers please copy).

WILLIS—At the Good Samaritan Hospital, Friday morning, September 15, Mrs. Willis, Laura, of Butte, Mont., aged 60.

Funeral services at Orr & Hines, No. 209 South Broadway, Saturday at 2 p.m. (Omaha and Cleveland, O., papers please copy).

WILLIS—At the Good Samaritan Hospital, Friday morning, September 15, Mrs. Willis, Laura, of Butte, Mont., aged 60.

Funeral services at Orr & Hines, No. 209 South Broadway, Saturday at 2 p.m. (Omaha and Cleveland, O., papers please copy).

WILLIS—At the Good Samaritan Hospital, Friday morning, September 15, Mrs. Willis, Laura, of Butte, Mont., aged 60.

Funeral services at Orr & Hines, No. 209 South Broadway, Saturday at 2 p.m. (Omaha and Cleveland, O., papers please copy).

WILLIS—At the Good Samaritan Hospital, Friday morning, September 15, Mrs. Willis, Laura, of Butte, Mont., aged 60.

Funeral services at Orr & Hines, No. 209 South Broadway, Saturday at 2 p.m. (Omaha and Cleveland, O., papers please copy).